The New-York Times.

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A FEW ELECTION FACTS.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN ONTARIO.

HOW LONG CAN THE REPUBLICANS CLAIM THE COUNTY?—THE VOTE OF THIS YEAR THE LARGEST EVER POLLED BY THE DEMOCRATS—POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE GRADUAL CHANGE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CANANDAIGUA, Ontario County, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

There is nothing alarming at first sight in the 27 Democratic majority which Ontario County gave this Fall. Other Republican counties have given larger ones by ten times, which are yet as strongly and healthily Republican as ever they were. But the serious feature of this small majority appears when we look into causes. While in the counties referred to the adverse majorities were the effect of a spasmodic effort on the part of the Democracy, not capable of being repeated with the same success, in Ontario a steadily progressive increase in the Democratic vote is discoverable, while the Republican vote exhibits a decrease, or at best remains stationary. Local disputes or other merely temporary troubles are insufficient to account for a change in the numerical relations of the two parties which proceeds as regularly as the succession of years. Some more enduring and permanent cause must be looked for. The unaided figures from the census will scarcely explain it. Between 1850 and 1860 the increase in the population was only 633; between 1860 and 1870 only 657, making 1,291 for the two decades. A ratio of increase so low as this it seems hardly probable could materially affect the vote of the county; and yet this or something of equally permanent nature would appear to be doing it. Taking the vote of the county since 1868, grouped into off-year and Gubernatorial elections, we have the following exhibit, the odd numbers being omitted for the sake of clearness:

Off Years.	Rep.	Dem.
1869	4,100	3,200
1871	4,700	3,[illegible]00
1873	4,100	3,700
1875	4,500	4,600

The vote in Gubernatorial elections was as follows:

Gov. Years.	Rep.	Dem.
1868	5,700	4,200
1870	4,700	4,300
1872	5,600	4,100
1874	4,500	4,400

Now, it will be noticed that the Republican vote is, as usual, much larger in the two Presidential years, '68 and '72, than in others; but that the vote of '72 shows a decrease as compared with that of '68, and another decrease is shown in the vote of '74, as compared with '70. The loss is progressive on the vote brought out each year. On the other hand, if we take out the exceptionally low vote of '72—produced by Mr. Greeley's nomination and Mr. Kernan's religion—the Democratic vote shows an unbroken increase, each year, from 4,200 in 1868 to 4,600 in 1875. If this condition of increase and decrease continues next year, the vote of Ontario County in the Presidential election of 1876 will be nearly this: Republican, 5,500; Democratic, 4,700.

Some Republicans here think that it will be impossible to give even a majority of 800, and place it as low as 600; but there is no necessity for assuming that things will be worse than the evidence warrants. Beyond all doubt, there is still in Ontario County a Republican reserve force of nearly 1,000 which is good for a Presidential election, for then the Prohibition vote, which is nearly 400, is thrown in with the party to which it of right belongs; or, at the worst, a good half of it may be relied upon to go there; but for all elections in which a Prohibition ticket is put in the field, it seems quite clear that the Republicans of this county will have to do their level best to secure a success. As a matter of fact, they have been repeatedly beaten of late years in county elections, and this Fall lost the Assemblyman, besides contributing to the loss of the Senator, and allowing the Democratic State ticket to get a majority. The total Republican vote was 4,574, while the Democratic was 4,600, and the Temperance vote 398. The leading Republicans here acknowledge that with the exertions that were made to bring it out, there should have been a vote of at least 4,800. The Democrats brought out the largest vote they ever polled in the county, yet, with this exceptional showing, they might have been beaten by 200 and still left several hundred Republicans in reserve, exclusive of the straight Prohibitionists. That this was not done seems to indicate a screw loose somewhere in the party machinery.

THE CAUSES OF DEMOCRATIC INCREASE.

Merely pausing to remark that to the impartial observer it must appear a matter of surprise that the Republican vote was not smaller rather than larger, we may pass to the causes of increase in the Democratic vote. Ontario County is almost exclusively agricultural; it has no manufacturing towns to be the centres of a new and foreign population; nor has it suffered much disturbance by the building of railroads through it. Its wealth is in its beautiful hills and valleys, its rich soil, its fertile fields, its abundant streams. No landscape could be more suggestive of idealistic peace and plenty than that which lies stretched out at one's feet when looking down from the lofty tower of the Court-house here. There is a suggestion of quiet, of beauty, of abundance, of an industrious and steady population in its wide stretch of gently undulating hills, its fertile slopes, the long expanse of lake, with its timbered shores, and the gentle flow of the streams which fall into it. These hills and vales were settled early in the present century, when the shores of Lake Ontario were on the borders of the then wild West; and the people who then took up the new lands transmitted them to their children. But the children of the third generation are not content to remain here. They are, and have for some years past been, gradually leaving the old homesteads, and the place is being supplied by a foreign population, nine-tenths of it being Irish. Some towns have lost more in population than they have gained, while in others the process of replacement has been rapid, and an augmentation of the population has been the result. As a general rule the new-comers have taken the land in small parcels, as their limited means necessitated, and have preferred it near the villages where they could find a ready sale for the produce of their little patches and an occasional day's work to help out the year. The families of this class are larger than those of the old settlers, and every year more young men come of age who cast their first ballots for the Democratic Party than is the case with the other class of the community. From the figures given above it appears that there is, from this and other lesser causes, an absolute annual increase in the Democratic vote of Ontario County of between eighty-five and ninety, while the apparent annual decrease of the Republican vote is between twenty-five and thirty. It is more probable that the rate of change will continue to increase rather than diminish, but even at the present rate it seems only a question of a few years when this county will become as permanently Democratic as the neighboring county of Seneca. To show how great has been the change in the voting population of some of the towns I will give a few figures taken from official records:

	Rep.	Dem.
Vote of the township of Seneca, 1868	988	892
Vote, (including Geneva), 1875	853	856
Vote of the township of Phelps, 1868	616	618
Vote of the township of Phelps, 1875	343	582
Vote of the township of Manchester, 1868	405	391
Vote of the township of Manchester, 1875	345	377
Vote of the township of Farmington, 1868	294	98
Vote of the township of Farmington, 1875	173	116
Vote of the township of Bristol, 1868	278	114
Vote of the township of Bristol, 1875	166	133
Vote of the township of Naples, 1868	355	174
Vote of the township of Naples, 1875	322	283
Vote of the township of Victor, 1868	309	267
Vote of the township of Victor, 1875	234	310

The vote of both parties in 1868 was a full one, and the Democratic vote this year was their fullest, but the Republican was not; so that the change appears in these instances to be greater than it really is. It will be observed that the townships of Seneca and Phelps seem to have declined in population since 1868, but that the Republican vote loses more than the Democratic. Of a small town not on the above list, but which exhibits the same characteristics in regard to its inhabitants, I was told by a resident that there are scarcely any American young men left in it, and that if the girls married there they must take their husbands from the rising class of Irish-Americans. I think the same fact would hold good for many other towns, in and out of this State.

THE COUNTY STILL REPUBLICAN.

Still, Ontario County is Republican, and must be for not a few years yet, even at the worst. It was Whig before it was Republican, and the republicanism of its people is of that deep-seated and quietly-earnest character, which in the individual almost assumes the place of a religious belief. It is their creed; they received it from their fathers, and it has become part of their being. We concede the claim of the Republican Party as a party of moral ideas, seeing a community which lives in the spirit of it as this does. Here is where usury, over the statute rate, is regarded as sinful and wicked; and the use of intoxicating liquors as abominable in the sight of God and man. A great shock was given when Gov. Dix vetoed the Local Option bill, and it was Lincoln, of Ontario, who, in an able speech, led the forlorn hope in the motion to pass the bill over that veto. The representatives of this and neighboring counties in the Genesee Valley have been the stoutest opponents of the movement to release bonds and mortgages from taxation, or to repeal the Usury laws; and every bill to prohibit or control the liquor traffic has received their strenuous support. They are now advocating the taxation of the surplus funds of insurance companies, and the active opposition of several of these corporations to Hammond was made by his friends one of the strongest helps to secure his election to the Senate. Yet, with all their individual depth of conviction, and their still great numerical strength over their opponents, the Republicans of this county will be represented by a Democratic Senator, by two Democratic Assemblymen, and have their local affairs conducted by a full corps of Democratic county officials. The men who assume to lead the party here will tell you that this is due to the Prohibition faction. This is true in part, but not wholly. When a political party is so greatly in the majority that the opposing force has no possibility or hope of success in a contest with it, there will be very little of the talent of leadership developed, for only constant fighting can do this. Valuable offices, for those who can win them, will sometimes take the place of an active opposition party in making leaders, but there are no such prizes in Ontario County. If the Republicans have had no good leaders here of late years, it is because they were too strong to need them. But strong or weak there is a party machinery which somebody must take the trouble to operate, and as this labor is almost mechanical when there is no opposing force, it almost inevitably, under such circumstances, falls into the hands of merely mechanical men, destitute of the genius of leadership, because none was required. Such is the case with Ontario County. It was of little moment that the men who are now known as "leaders" should be at the head of affairs, when the Democracy was in a hopeless minority, and the Temperance Party had not yet started into active life; but it is a serious thing now; with a young, vigorous, and not too scrupulous Democracy growing up, a gradual decrease in the Republican class of the community and a Temperance vote which takes off nearly five hundred Republican votes at every election and probably causes a loss of many more. As it is now, the Republican Party of Ontario is in a state of atrophy. It has neither life nor vigor nor energy; no part in the present and no hope of the future. Its "leaders" will tell you that nearly all the young men coming of age affiliate with the Democracy, but they do not speak of any effort made to bring them into the Republican Party; of the fostering of "Young Men's Associations" or the enlistment of youthful energy and enthusiasm in the cause of the only party which represents the principles on which this continent is and must be governed. Nothing of this is done, and the consequence is that all the spirit and vigor which exist in the party find their outlet and channel in the temperance movement, which is therefore much more powerful and effective in its action than the mere record of 400 votes would indicate.

Nor does it appear that these "leaders" are any better in employing the material at hand, than in shaping the raw product. The recent campaign is a good example. It was shameful that Hammond was not beaten. He ought to have been, and he might have been, had these "leaders" shown half the energy to defeat that he did to secure his election. They say he made an extraordinary canvass, and spent a great deal of money. Was it expected that he would *not?* The fact that he had to do this, shows how strong the current of public sentiment was against him. Here the Prohibitionists come in again, as "holding the balance of power." They did; but it was because these "leaders" could not go outside their own petty circle for a nominee against Hammond; and because so many Republicans were too thoroughly disgusted with these inevitable candidates to turn out and vote. The Republican nominees for both Senate and Assembly ran behind their ticket in their own towns! Excellent men to put up for a warm fight! The Democrats put up strong men, made an immense effort, spent plenty of money, polled their last man when election day came, and swept the board—State ticket and all.

I referred incidentally to the Democracy as being not over scrupulous. Here is an instance. There was a big Democratic meeting in this town the night before election, and Mr. H. H. Hubbell addressed it. This gentleman is an able and shrewd Democrat, and he concluded his address with an appeal intended to secure the "floating vote." "Now, boys," he said, "I want you all to turn out at the polls to-morrow and vote; [applause,] and I want you not only to vote but to *work;* and as I don't want you to work without paying you for it, I'll give every man who reports to me at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, $2 for the day." Vociferous applause, and of course, at that hour, every floating vote turned up enthusiastically and got the money. Votes are pretty cheap at $2 a piece; and it is said that as much as $4 and $5 had to be paid in other towns than Canandaigua! It may be mentioned that the Democratic campaign in this county, as in others this Fall, was entirely one of "personal effort." Mr. Hubbell told me he had come to the conclusion that more effective work could be done in that way than in any other. Our opinions were unanimous.

DEFECTIVE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

If my strictures on the leadership of the Republican Party here seem severe, I can only refer to the facts of the case for justification. No talk can explain away the hard reality of official figures. The men who have the running of the party machinery are shown to be utterly incompetent by these things: The Republican vote on Governor in the last Presidential year (1872) was over five thousand six hundred. Allowing for the decrease—which, as I have said, seems annually progressing—we will place the full vote of the county at this date at 5,500, which is doubtless lower than it really is. The Temperance vote is 400, or less. Deducting this from the total vote, we have a remainder of 5,100—and this force composed of life-long, earnest-minded Republicans, who vote their own ticket or none. The full strength of the Democrats, by their own acknowledgment, is the vote they last polled. Not another one could be added to the list, they themselves say. This vote was 4,600. Here, then, is a clear Republican majority in the county, exclusive of the straight Temperance men, of 1,000. Now, with this immense majority at command, the Senator has been lost, the two Assemblymen have been lost, all the county officers have been lost, and a majority given for the Democratic State ticket. Nor is this the showing of only a single year or the effect of some sudden political spasm. The county officers have been Democratic for several years, and the management of local affairs has been almost exclusively in Democratic hands. It does not seem that these "leaders" can do much more harm than they have done. Nearly everything there was to lose has gone; all that remains now is the Congressman, and they are in good training to lose that. Should the Democrats do as well as they did this election, it *will* go. Just consider for a moment; a county, of which an immense majority of the population are earnestly Republican in every thought and feeling, is represented in both branches of the State Legislature by representatives of the opposing minority in that population. It seems almost incredible that such a thing could happen where there remained even the pretence of free elections. But there is the fact, and here, on the ground, it is not difficult to see how it was brought about. The men who are responsible for it could do no better service to their party than to get out of it.

THE DENISON CONTEMPT CASE.

MR. DENISON ASKS THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR A WRIT OF ERROR IN HIS CASE, AND IT IS GRANTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The attorneys for Henry D. Denison in the proceedings for contempt against him by Gov. Tilden's Canal Investigating Commission, have filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals from the recent decision of Judge James at General Term, reversing Judge Learned's decision, and directing the surrender of the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff. Accompanying the notice is the petition of Denison, on which a writ of error has been granted, and also the writ of error and undertaking by H. D. Denison, James J. Belden and A. Caldwell Belden, securing the people against any costs that may be sustained by the appeal, each justifying in the sum of $500. The petition is addressed to one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and recites the proceedings against the petitioner for an alleged contempt in not producing his books and papers before the Canal Investigating Commission, in obedience to the command of a subpœna. It relates subsequent proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus on which he was discharged. It continues: "The said Sheriff, feeling aggrieved by said order and determination, did thereupon procure a certiorari removing said proceedings into the General Term of the Supreme Court for review and revision, and such proceedings having been had in said General Term upon such certiorari, that upon the 17th day of November, 1875, an order or determination of the said William L. Learned be reversed and the prisoner Denison surrendered to the Sheriff of Albany County, and said order having been duly entered in the Clerk's Office of said County of Albany, and your petitioner desiring a review of the decision and determination of said General Term by the Court of Appeals, would respectfully pray that a writ of error be allowed to issue requiring the Justices of said General Term of the Third Judicial Department of the State of New-York to return into the Court of Appeals the record and proceedings heretofore had in said General Term to the Court of Appeals."

In accordance with the petition the writ has been granted and filed in connection with the notice and petition, ordering the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District to transmit the record and proceedings upon the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to the Judges of the Court of Appeals forthwith, upon the service of the writ, that they may "cause to be done thereupon for correcting that error whatever of right ought to be done." The writ is granted by Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A CITY RING EXPOSURE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—It has been suspected for some time past that the city was being swindled out of considerable sums of money by what is called the "Macadam Ring," and City Engineer Kalte has for several months been engaged in ferreting out their plan of operations. To-day the County Grand Jury found indictments against nine Macadam contractors, inspectors, overseers, and others, and to-morrow it is expected another batch will be returned. The alleged swindle consists in charging the city with, and collecting pay for, about twice the amount of Macadam rock actually used on the streets, and the amount fraudulently received from the Treasury is said to have been from two to four thousand dollars per week. It is asserted one or more Aldermen belong to the ring, and it is expected they also will be indicted.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The following are the latest quotations of mining stocks: Ophir, 52½; Mexican, 20; Gould and Curry, 18¾; Best and Belcher, 52; Savage, 78; Chollar, 69; Hale and Norcross, 37; Crown Point, 28¼; Yellow Jacket, 70½; Imperial, 8¼; Empire, 4⅞; Kentuck, 12¾; Alpha, 18; Belcher, 20; Confidence, 18½; Consolidated Virginia, 310; Sierra Nevada, 13; California, 69½; Exchequer, 12½; Overman, 47; Justice, 32½, and Caledonia, 15.

BODY FOUND IN THE WOODS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 23.—The remains of a human body was found on the mountain near Port Carbon yesterday. Near by were found a revolver with one empty chamber, a slouch hat, and a Hebrew book. The body, which has not yet been identified, has apparently been lying in the woods for several months.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

ATTITUDE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY—THE REPLY TO THE WASHINGTON NOTE—A CARLIST VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

LISBON, Nov. 23.—Private accounts from Madrid state that the Constitutional Party is divided. Some advocate abstaining from the approaching elections.

It is also stated that a majority of the Ministry disapprove of the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Washington note, which was regarded as too moderate. It is understood that the reply, as finally delivered to Washington, was drawn up by Gen. Jovellar, President of the Council, and Minister of War.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Carlist official organ claims that Don Carlos has saved Cuba and the honor of Spain, his recent offer of a truce having caused the Americans to modify their attitude.

MIDNIGHT ARRESTS OF REPUBLICANS IN MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Intelligence has been received from Madrid, by way of Lisbon, that some Republicans were arrested there at midnight on the 18th inst. Further arrests were feared, and several persons had fled from the city. A revolutionary newspaper was clandestinely circulated.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

REPORTED SUCCESSES GAINED BY THE INSURGENTS.

RAGUSA, Nov. 23.—News has been received here from Slavonic sources announcing that the insurgents have captured an important fort with all its garrison, which commanded Zubci. The insurgents have also occupied several strong positions in the vicinity of Piva.

TURKISH FORTS IN DANGER OF CAPTURE—MONTENEGRINS JOINING THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says intelligence has been received there from Herzegovina that the Turkish forts at Goransko and Nicksic must shortly capitulate to the insurgents unless provisioned in time.

A telegram to the *Times*, from Constantinople, states that the Porte has urged the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors to remonstrate with the Prince of Montenegro, because so many of his subjects are joining the insurgents.

A *Times* dispatch from Cettinge reports that the Servian Envoy has returned to Belgrade bearing suggestions which will serve as the basis of a treaty between Servia and Montenegro.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE FRENCH STEAMER L'AMERIQUE BREAKS A SHAFT—PROCEEDING UNDER SAIL FOR HAVRE—EFFECT OF THE GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The Royal Mail steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from Boston Nov. 13, arrived at this port to-day. At noon of the 21st inst., in latitude 49° north, longitude 20° west, she fell in with the steamer L'Amerique, Capt. Pouzolz, of the General Transatlantic Company, from New-York Nov. 13, for Havre, with her shaft broken. She took aboard the latter's mails and passengers. L'Amerique was proceeding under sail for Havre, all well.

[The agents of the General Transatlantic Company in this City have received telegrams confirming the accident to the steamer Amerique, and stating that thirteen cabin passengers and the mails by that steamer were safely landed at Queenstown at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by the Cunard steamer China. This steamer will be remembered as the vessel of the Transatlantic Line which was abandoned off the French coast, some time ago, by her Captain, under a mistaken notion that she was sinking, and was picked up derelict by two English steamers and towed into Plymouth, England. The vessel was released on the payment of the salvage, and was taken to Havre by the French company, where she was refitted in elegant style, and afterward resumed her place in the line. Her former Captain was dismissed the company's service, and Capt. Pouzolz, of the French Navy, succeeded him. L'Amerique had fifty-one cabin passengers and a considerable number in the steerage. Only a portion of the cabin passengers went on the China to Queenstown, the rest, thirty-eight in number, continuing the voyage in L'Amerique under sail for France. The following is a complete list of the cabin passengers:

Mr. Beausacq, Mr. Bruger, L. H. Brodier, A. Brodier, J. D. Bird, C. Bejic, Mr. Le Brun and son, F. Barbe, A. Beal, J. Brot, E. Chapin and daughter, Mrs. Curtis and son, Mr. Hegie, C. Hall, B. F. Isherwood, A. Isher, J. Jackson, L. De Lorto, P. De Lucio, F. Laplanche, E. Larde, Miss Letourneau, Mr. Liais, Mrs. E. Liais and son, Mr. Oliardon, Miss M. Gaurry, Mr. Conjard, Miss C. Diedrieb, L. Duverne, Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook, Mrs. Fijaux, Dr. Fihol, W. Fair, L. Fair, Mrs. G. Fair, Mrs. Fournier, P. Giraux, Miss P. Givy, Mr. Piquette and wife, L. Pettit and son, C. Parisot, A. Puehn, Mr. Redon, Count de St. Paul and wife, W. Starr, H. Schindler, Rev. Father Sorin, Miss E. Starr, Miss H. Schioba, T. Zella, Mrs. Zella, Mr. Zaunier.]

HULL, England, Nov. 23.—The British schooner Chittoer, Capt. Gourley, which has arrived from New-Orleans, experienced heavy weather and had rigging damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A quantity of wrecked stuff has recently been seen off the coast of Wales, including a life buoy, marked with the words, "Saladin Llanelly." It is believed from this that the brig Saladin, of Llanelly, from Bull River, S. C., for Bristol, has foundered, and all hands lost.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CONCORDAT—SPAIN DESIRES A NEW ONE.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Cardinal Simeoni has informed the Vatican that the Spanish Minister of Justice has been appointed to negotiate with him on the subject of the Concordat. An ambassador to the Vatican will be appointed by Spain when the negotiations are concluded. Cardinal Antonelli has sent final instructions to Monsignor Simeoni. It appears that Spain wishes to have an entirely new Concordat, while the Vatican is merely willing to modify some portions of the present instrument.

FRANCE.

DEBATE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL—THE GOVERNMENT NON-COMMITTAL ON THE QUESTION OF OFFICIAL CANDIDATES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the third reading of the Electoral bill was continued.

M. Barthe, Moderate Republican, moved an amendment forbidding the Government from suggesting candidates to the electors.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 314 yeas to 318 nays.

M. Picard and other Deputies endeavored to elicit a declaration from the Government as to whether it repudiated the system of official candidatures.

Ministers Dufaure and Buffet evaded the question, the latter saying he could not add anything to his previous explanations.

The Committee on the Press bill entered to demand the complete abolition of the state of siege.

A BONAPARTIST SPEECH AT BELLEVILLE, PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Paul de Cassagnac addressed a Bonapartist meeting in Belleville today. Three thousand people were present and loudly cheered the speaker, who advocated the *plebiscite*, and promised in the name of the Empire the suppression of the *octrois* and the establishment of an income tax.

DEATH OF A PAINTER.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Alexandre Colin, the painter, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR MID-SURREY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—To-day an election occurred for a member of the House of Commons for Mid-Surrey, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Richard Baggallay to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Appeal. Several Liberal candidates had been proposed, but they all declined. Sir J. J. Trevor Lawrence, Conservative, was elected unopposed, consequently there was no balloting. Sir Trevor Lawrence was defeated at the last general election at Gloucester—being at the bottom of the poll where there were four candidates.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN POSITION BY KIPTSCHAKS AND REPULSE OF THE LATTER.

TASHKEND, Nov. 21.—After Gen. Kaufmann had left Namanghan for Khojend, the Kiptschaks rebelled and surprised the former town. They invested the citadel and the Russian camp. The Russians resisted successfully for three days, when Gen. Scoboleff returned and attacked the Kiptschaks, who fled, leaving 3,800 dead on the field. Anarchy reigns throughout Khokand.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SENATOR FERRY'S QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS—THE PRESENT CONTINGENCY NOT IN VIEW WHEN HE WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The organization of the Senate is assuming almost as prominent a position in the current political discussions of the capital as the organization of the House. Shall Senator Ferry be continued in the office of President of the Senate, or shall a change be made? Senator Ferry is one of the youngest members of the body. He is a good presiding officer and has a fair knowledge of parliamentary law. He was selected for President *pro tempore* on this account, particularly as it was claimed the office should be given to the West. He was not chosen with reference to the possibility of the death of the President or Vice President. He is not regarded as in accord with the Administration on the currency question, though he voted for the Resumption act of last Winter. A year ago last Winter he was a rank inflationist, but he may have changed his views, and it has been reported that he has modified them to some extent. The vote was very close in the caucus which nominated him. There will undoubtedly be an effort to choose another Senator, with special reference to the new importance with which the office is invested by the death of the Vice President. Who may be chosen, or, indeed, who may be candidates, cannot yet be foretold further than this. The "courtesies of the Senate," as a kind of code of unwritten rules has come to be called, may prevent any serious movement against Mr. Ferry. There is nothing to be said against his retaining the Presidency of the body, except that he is a young Senator, not of great experience in public affairs, and would not have been selected if the considerations which must now control the Senate in its choice had then existed.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT PRINCETON.

FORTY STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR INSUBORDINATION IN BELONGING TO A PROHIBITED SOCIETY.

PRINCETON, Nov. 23.—There is great excitement at Princeton over the expulsion yesterday of about forty students for disobedience of college laws. It seems that for some time past a secret society has been in existence among the students, which was fast gaining headway and dangerous influence, notwithstanding the Faculty did their utmost to ferret out the root of it. When the existence of the society was discovered and its spirit and aims exposed, the members of it were ordered to break it up. This they stubbornly refused to do. The Faculty worked hard to dissuade them from their evil doings and insubordination, but finding that it was all to no purpose measures were then taken to make an example of the leading organizers by expelling them. Two-thirds of the number expelled belong to the senior class. Many of the other students complain that the Faculty has acted hastily and without sufficient cause, and threaten to create trouble unless their expelled associates are reinstated. It is feared that the boat clubs, base-ball, and gymnastic association will have to be disbanded for some time in consequence of the expulsion of so large a number of students. Besides those already expelled, it is said that more will soon be subjected to the same fate.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SEA CAPTAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Vancouver papers received here this afternoon confirm the statement that the Captain of the Orpheus was the sole cause of the loss of the Pacific. One of the Orpheus crew, under oath, says on raising the lights of the Pacific he was ordered by the second mate to head for it, and a few minutes after the Captain came on deck and ordered him to again put the ship on her course, and about three minutes afterward he was ordered by the Captain to let her luff, which he did. After this the Captain signified his intention to speak the steamer, for which purpose the light was kept dead ahead until the two vessels collided, and when the steamer collided with the ship, the people on board shouted and called on the Captain of the Orpheus to stop and rescue them, but he did not heed the cries and kept on his course, and the steamer was soon lost to view. The Attorney General is instructed by the Colonial Government to spare no expense in prosecuting the investigation with vigor.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—The schooner Chenango, with a cargo of iron, has been wrecked on Grand Island, in Lake Superior. The crew narrowly escaped with their lives. The schooner Wayne, with a cargo of lumber, for Chicago, is ashore at Au-sable, Lake Huron. The schooner Iroquois, with a cargo of coal, is ashore at Manistee, and will probably be a total loss.

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 23.—The schooner E. H. Pray, of and for Pembroke, Me., light, went ashore yesterday on Little River Light-house Island, and now lies on her beam-ends, full of water. The revenue cutter Woodbury has gone to her assistance this morning.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.—The British brig Era, Milford, from Minatitlan, via Key West, for Hamburg, was towed into St. George's, Bermuda, Nov. 18 in distress, having experienced a heavy gale on the 10th inst., during which she shifted her cargo.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Nov. 23.—A telegram received to-day by Hon. P. Fortin states that four vessels, bound for the Magdalen Islands with supplies, are lost, with many lives, and it is feared the rest of the fleet have suffered the same fate. The telegram asks the Government to dispatch a steamer immediately for Pictou with provisions, otherwise a large portion of the inhabitants will be in a state of starvation.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSION YESTERDAY—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE—HIS RECOMMENDATIONS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—The annual season of the Legislature opened at Columbia to-day. The Message of Gov. Chamberlain was read. It is an elaborate paper, insisting strenuously on perseverance in the reforms which have been begun, and is hopeful in its tone throughout. In conclusion, the Governor says: "The measures which I deem most essential to the welfare of the State are: First, the prompt passage of a supply act which shall impose the lightest possible burden of taxation; second, the enactment of a law which shall require all disbursements of public funds except the interest on the public debt to be made upon warrants of the Controller General, issued upon vouchers approved by that officer and permanently recorded in his office; third, the keeping of all appropriations within the limits of the funds actually provided for by taxation; fourth, the immediate and large reduction of the scale of all public expenditures; fifth, the equitable adjustment of the floating indebtedness of the State upon a plan embracing the rigid scrutiny by impartial agencies of all claims and the gradual payment, by taxation, of the valid claims; sixth, the inflexible observance of exact good faith respecting the public debt, the work and spirit of which I commended to you a year ago. I commend with increased earnestness to you now the work of correcting abuses and restoring good administration, the spirit of integrity and fidelity toward those whose trusts we hold. Some gratifying results have been reached, but the future has heavier tasks than those already achieved. I might urge these things upon my political associates as essential to the life and success of their political party, for so they are, but choose to charge them upon the common unassailable ground of the public welfare. He will be a blind politician who is not also a patriot. The truly wise public man in this State to-day will labor and pray for the peace and honor of South Carolina; for the increase of official integrity; for the confirmation, to every citizen, of all civil and political rights; for the establishment of a Government which shall protect all and oppress none."

THE CASE OF CHIEF CLERK AVERY.

HIS TRIAL BEGUN AT ST. LOUIS—THE COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—The case of William Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds here, was called in the United States District Court to-day, and, both parties being ready to proceed, a jury was impaneled and the trial commenced. The indictment contains four counts, charging that Avery had knowledge of fraudulent practices by Bevis & Frazer, willfully failed to report the same for the purpose of aiding said firm in its practices, and conspired with McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, Bevis, Frazer, and Ulrici to defraud the Government; also, that in furtherance of this conspiracy he and his fellow-conspirators did perpetrate the frauds for which they were organized.

Assistant District Attorney Bliss opened the case for the prosecution, marking out its line of action and stating what it expected to prove.

The jury is composed of Nathan Cole, a prominent merchant and ex-Mayor of this city; two retired merchants of St. Louis, and several gentlemen occupying respectable and responsible positions in interior towns of the State.

C. G. Megrue was then called to the stand, and, after two or three questions by the prosecution, Judge Krum, for the defense, assailed the indictment, and said it was defective and bad, as it did not properly show that Avery was an officer of the Government. The question turning upon the point whether the Internal Revenue Department is really a department, Judge Krum claimed it is not, and Gen. Henderson, for the prosecution, contended that it is. Debate on this question continued nearly all the afternoon, and the court finally decided that the first and fourth counts in the indictment were bad, while the second and third were good. These counts contain the principal charge, conspiracy to defraud the Government, and the trial will proceed to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

THE PURSUIT OF THE CATTLE THIEVES—MEXICAN FIGHT WITH MARAUDING INDIANS.

The following appear as special telegrams in the Galveston *News* of Friday last:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 18.—Telegrams from Edinburg state that Capt. Candiett, of the United States Army, got in pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves and followed them to the Rio Grande, where he found the thieves and cattle just crossing and getting out on the opposite side, when he fired upon them, killing two and wounding one of the thieves. He then sent a demand to the authorities of Los Cuervosa, a large rancho near by, for the rendition of the thieves and cattle, and stated that he would cross the river this morning in case his demand was not complied with. Major Clendenning arrived at the scene last night and took command, and has telegraphed for orders to Gen. Potter as to crossing the river. Gen. Potter sent two companies of cavalry up the river this morning under command of Major Alexander. He has also demanded of Col. Cresto, commanding the Mexican frontier, that he take the necessary steps to arrest these robbers and the cattle, and deliver them at Fort Brown. Col. Cresto replied that he has sent troops for this purpose, and that the civil authorities have also been ordered to co-operate to this end, and that if the thieves are caught they will be dealt with according to justice.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 18.—Information received at head-quarters states that Col. Joaquin Torrazes, of the Mexican Army, in accordance with an agreement made between Gen. Ord and the Governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, followed Indians who had previously been driven across the Rio Grande by Federal troops, into Texas, and overtook them in the Gaudalupe Mountains, and routed them, killing twenty-five and losing fifteen of his men. The *Herald* has the following: "Information received at head-quarters this evening says a body of United States troops were about crossing the Rio Grande near Edinburg, Texas, in pursuit of cattle thieves."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and clear, or clearing, weather, which conditions will gradually extend over New-England.*

For the canal regions in Northern Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York temperature will fall below freezing Wednesday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

THE WHISKY TRIALS AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—In the case of Kiewert and Wirth, distillers, this morning the prosecution rested. The evidence for the defense will close to-morrow forenoon, and the case will go to the jury in the evening.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The official vote of Oregon gives Lane, Democrat, for Governor a majority of 267.

A GREAT EAST SIDE FIRE.

VAST DEAL OF PROPERTY BURNED.

THREE TENEMENT-HOUSES AND AN EXTENSIVE BREWERY IN RUINS—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $375,000—SCENES AND INCIDENTS—THE INSURANCES.

The most destructive conflagration that has visited this City for months occurred last evening, involving the complete destruction of an extensive brewery and several tenement-houses adjoining. The fire broke out a few minutes past 5 o'clock on the second floor of the brewery of David Jones, in Sixth street, near Avenue C, and is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of gas. The building was a brick structure, with a frontage of over 250 feet on Sixth street, and extending through to the middle of the block toward Seventh street. The men employed in the establishment had not stopped work when the flames broke out, and the fire spread with such terrible rapidity that the workmen were compelled to abandon the clothing which they had laid aside on resuming work after their dinner hour and flee for their lives. Fortunately all the workmen succeeded in making their escape in safety. Rushing into the street they raised the cry of fire, and a policeman of the Eleventh Precinct on duty near the brewery, hastened to the telegraph box at Sixth street and Avenue B, and sent out an alarm. In a few minutes four steamers and two hook and ladder trucks had arrived at the scene. Despite the promptness with which the steamers arrived and were set to work, the flames spread from floor to floor of the vast building with such rapidity that the firemen were powerless to check their progress. In a few minutes a second alarm was sounded, and this was quickly followed by a third summons to the Fire Department, and with the special calls which were subsequently sent out, concentrated at the scene of the conflagration ten steamers and four hook and ladder trucks. Chief Bates and his assistant, Shay, took command of this large force, but notwithstanding that the firemen worked with their accustomed zeal and alacrity their efforts appeared to make no impression upon the flames. The burning building was flanked on either end and in the rear by tenement-houses, inhabited by poor families, chiefly those of German laborers. As can be readily imagined, the greatest excitement took possession of these poor people. The danger became so imminent that Chief Engineer Bates ordered the houses to be cleared out, and directed that none of the tenants be allowed to return until the danger was past. This difficult task was accomplished by a large force of Police of the Eleventh Precinct, under Capt. Cherry, who, in many instances, was compelled to drive the inhabitants out of their apartments and remove them by main force. The houses vacated were placed in charge of the Police until the tenants were permitted to return. It was greatly feared that the flames would cross Sixth street and set fire to the buildings on the opposite side, and it was only through the exertions of the firemen that this was prevented. The Sixth Street Baptist Church and a meeting-house of the United Brethren, immediately opposite to the brewery, were at one time in great danger from the intense heat, but their ignition was prevented by a stream of water which was kept constantly drenching the front of these buildings.

In less than half an hour after the first alarm had been sounded the front wall of the brewery building began to crack, and a large section of the structure toppled over into the street. This was quickly followed by the fall of other portions of the front wall, which were forced out into the street by the caving in of the roof. The rear wall soon followed, and in its fall crushed in a row of four-story tenement-houses in the rear of Nos. 208, 210, and 212 Seventh street. Fortunately, these tenements had been cleared of their occupants, and none of the inhabitants received any injury. A fireman, however, who was in charge of a pipe bearing on the rear of the brewery building, was severely injured by the bricks falling on him. The crushed in tenements took fire and added to the terror and excitement reigning throughout the neighborhood.

When the front wall fell many of the firemen had narrow escapes from death, and were compelled to abandon their positions, which, however, they soon regained. Engine Company No. 11 had taken up a position immediately in front of the burning building, but the heat became so intense that Chief Bates gave orders to have the steamer removed. A number of firemen were clustered about the engine preparing to move the steamer out of danger, when a portion of the wall fell. The men escaped uninjured, but were covered with the dust and dirt of the falling *débris*. Another effort was then made to move the steamer out of harm's way, and this was successful. After the walls had fallen in the firemen succeeded in getting so many streams of water to bear upon the great mass of flames in the interior of the immense building that their efforts began to have a visible effect on the fire, which, despite the high wind which prevailed, was kept within bounds, and by the most strenuous exertions not allowed to extend beyond the building in which it had originated. The flames, though still burning with great fierceness, seemed to have spent their fury, and at about 7 o'clock Chief Bates triumphantly announced that the fire was under control and all danger was past. By this time the brewery building had been reduced to a heap of smoldering ruins. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the firemen for their praiseworthy exertion. The Police force on the ground is also entitled to great credit. The force consisted of detachments from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts, under command of Capt. Cherry, Inspector Dilks, of the First District, and his aids, Sergts. Eakins and Suttie, and Roundsman Folk, and Capt. Clinchy, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were also present and rendered efficient service.

The brewery which was destroyed consisted of a six-story brick building, extending from No. 617 to No. 637 Sixth street, having a frontage of 250 feet and a depth of nearly 100 feet. On the east side there was an extension fifty feet wide and running through the whole depth of the block to Seventh street. It was an old building and had always been a weak one. It was originally a row of tenement-houses, which had been partially rebuilt about twenty-five years ago and turned into a brewery. About three weeks ago a portion of the west wall of the building fell into the yard of the adjoining tenement-house, pressed out by the immense weight of grain stored on the upper floors, but fortunately no person was injured. Since that accident the attention of the Department of Buildings was called to the unsafe condition of the structure. During the past week a survey was held, the building was condemned, and the owner was ordered to demolish certain portions of the structure and rebuild in a more substantial manner. It was filled with a large stock of malt and hops, great vats of beer and ale in process of manufacture, a large quantity of beer and ale in barrels, and some very valuable machinery. The building and contents will prove a total loss. They are owned by David Jones, who estimated his loss at upward of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He has an insurance of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars, distributed among City and out-of-town companies. Mr. Jones employed over two hundred men and boys in the brewery, and all these are, of course, thrown out of employment by the catastrophe. The tenement-houses in the rear of Nos. 208, 210, and 212 Seventh street, which were destroyed by the falling of the rear walls of the brewery, are owned by various parties whose names could not be ascertained last night. The loss on these buildings is estimated at $20,000. Each house was occupied by four families, who sustain losses amounting in the aggregate to $5,000. Several of the tenement-houses fronting on Seventh street and those adjoining the brewery on the east and west were more or less damaged by water. The tenants of the houses extending from No. 190 to No. 220 Seventh street also sustain slight losses by water.

As already stated, the fire is supposed to have originated from an explosion of gas. It is said that one of the workmen employed on the second floor, at about the centre of the building, struck a match, when an explosion followed, and in a moment after he was driven out by the flames. It is, therefore, supposed that the gas which had escaped from a leak in one of the gas-pipes filled the room in which this man was working, and when he lighted the match an explosion followed. The origin of the fire will be investigated by Fire Marshal Sheldon. During the progress of the fire, while the steamer of Engine Company No. 28 was at work throwing water through a single nozzle, the pump-head blew off. The cylinder ascended some ten feet in the air and fell on the sidewalk within three feet of the steamer. Fortunately, no one was injured. Chief Bates and Assistant Shay both complained last evening of the scarcity of water. The hydrants it is stated are too far apart, and when, as was the case last night, ten powerful steamers were working within the radius of a few blocks, it is found that the mains are so small that the supply of water is deficient, and some of the steamers are rendered almost useless.

GEN. GRAHAM'S FIGURES.

QUESTIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE STILL INQUIRING ABOUT THE PIERS AND BULKHEADS—THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER GRAHAM—SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Senate Special Committee yesterday continued its investigation of the management of the Department of Docks, Senators Booth and Bradley being present, and Commissioner Davenport, counsel to the committee, conducting the examination of witnesses. The drift of the day's inquiry went to show the nature of the alleged conspiracy entered into between certain employes of the department against Gen. Charles K. Graham, late Chief Engineer of the department; also to show the cost and nature of the work done in the construction of stone piers and bulkheads at various points along the river front. President Wales was first recalled, and stated that the positions of "tidal observers" had been abolished; when the office existed the observers performed other work besides that coming under the head of their official designation. He also produced a letter which had been sent to the department stating that there were serious faults in the manner and results of constructing the stone piers at King and Canal streets, and that if the department would call some of its subordinates familiar with these works and examine them, after guaranteeing them that they should be protected, important information could be obtained. The letter was a "drive" against Gen. Graham's work, and was signed by J. W. Edwards; a reply was sent to Edwards at the address given, at Ninety-third street, East River, but the letter was returned by the Post Office Department with the indorsement "Could not be found." The two letters were placed in evidence. Mr. Meehan, First Assistant Engineer of the department, was next recalled, and in answer to questions testified that he knew J. W. Edwards, and was with him formerly in the Coast Survey service; Edwards at present resides in Bridgeport, Conn. (In connection with the former testimony as to the hydrographic survey and maps of Bridgeport, made under Meehan's direction in office hours, an important link was here established.)

Edward McDonald, foreman of masons and diver under the Dock Department, was next called. He testified at the outset mainly in reference to various examinations made by him of the masonry at King and Canal streets, and the method of making such examinations. The work in his opinion was bad, and the system a worthless one. On closer examination he admitted that he laid top masonry there while the concrete foundation was still soft, and before it had time to harden; he did this in the exercise of his own judgment; he removed the "shutters" that inclosed the concrete work in about three weeks; he removed one shutter first and found the concrete soft; several weeks later he removed several shutters and found the concrete still soft; it was not as hard as it ought to be; if the cement was good none of these shutters were removed too soon; witness never threatened to "beat" Radenhurst in his work at King street; Callahan never told witness it was wrong to lay the masonry on top of that "green" concrete; witness was paid by the day for his services as a diver—$8 a day now; it was formerly $6; he was diving now; when he went down twice a day he was paid $16—$8 for each time he went down.

Q.—It is not unusual for you to go down twice a day, is it—to make $12 or $16 a day? A.—Well, there was a man there before me that got $16 and didn't go down at all.

Q.—Answer my question first. You frequently make $12 or $16 a day, don't you? A.—Yes, Sir—but I earn it; a man can work under water well enough at this season if he can keep himself warm; the current there is about three knots an hour; witness was down about four hours at a time; witness was quite friendly with Murphy, one of the assistant engineers; Murphy had now a mortgage on witness' house at Astoria, and was a foreman over witness.

Gen. C. K. Graham, late Chief Engineer, was examined, and testified at great length and with much feeling. He said he had been twenty years a civil engineer; among his various employments was that of Engineer of the Central Park Board, in 1856 and 1857; was Constructing Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from 1857 to 1861, when he entered the army and served actively; was also engaged in the fitting out and equipment of gun-boats for the Government; subsequently laid a Broadway pavement, and next went into the Dock Department, in July, 1873, resigning therefrom June 3, 1875.

Q.—What was the condition of the stone pier and wall at the Battery when you took charge in the Dock Department? A.—There were three arches constructed, one of which was cracked; as soon as I discovered this injury I reported the fact to Gen. McClellan, who had preceded me, and under whose direction the arches were built; I invited him to consult with me about it, and told him I proposed to weight the broken arch down with rock for the purpose of breaking it down completely, and that I wished to consult him before replacing it; Gen. McClellan replied approving my suggestions, and said it was not necessary to have a conference, as I was quite as able as he was to correct the fault; all these facts I reported at the time to the board; when the weight had remained on the arch a sufficient time I directed the centre of the arch to be cut out, the spandrils to be removed, and then proceeded to restore the arch; everything went well until the filling was put in, in rear of the pier, and then the arch started again, when I got several hundred tons of stone and placed it between these first three piers; I then cut out the arch the whole distance, removed the spandrils again, had them all restored, and to-day the arch is finished in as good condition as could be desired; I desire to say that this break was not owing to any fault in the design or construction of the arch—it was owing to the loose substratum under the wall and pier yielding—one of those things that it was impossible to foresee.

The General next described how the present wall and pier are built, and was next asked—

By Commissioner Davenport. What was the cost of that wall or pier? A.—There are 410 feet of wall, in addition to the pier; that 410 feet of wall, forming the boat-landing, cost $657 72 per lineal foot; a considerable amount of that cost is due to the fact that at that time the department labored under great disadvantages; all the blocks were made at Gansevoort street, and were transported to the Battery; when I left the department we had foundations for twelve piers laid; I understand now there are about sixteen laid.

Q.—Can you tell the cost of the pier? A.—I can; the cost of the first three arches was about $106,000; my estimate is that when eight arches are completed they will have cost $282,800; thirteen arches will, as I estimate it, cost about $362,300; I have estimated that sixteen arches will cost about $446,300, and nineteen arches about $556,300; there are to be twenty arches in all, and I estimate that they can be completed and the pier-head finished with fittings, stanchions, gas, &c., everything, for a total of $606,300; I constructed a part of the wall on the north side of Pier No. 1, on a different principle—on what is called a rip-rap foundation—with cut granite on top; Gen. McClellan had made up his mind to construct a beton block wall all around that point; we were a year constructing that piece of eighty-four feet of wall to the north of pier No. 1, which is built on the beton plan, and it cost $371 64 per foot.

Q.—Well, General, there were some bulkheads also built at the foot of King and Canal streets? A.—Yes; and at the foot of Christopher street; this was all constructed on the block system; blocks made in the open air and put on a pile foundation; at the Battery there was a rip-rap or rock foundation; this 1,115 feet of construction, with five piers, cost $859,833,59, and deducting from that $13,507 27 paid as a proportion charged to the Hoboken Ferry Company, the cost of the wall was about three hundred and ninety-nine dollars per foot; the cost of wall at Pier No. 44 was $54,933 36; at Pier No. 45, $81,345 31; at Pier No. 46 it was $80,174 75; at Pier No. 47 it amounted to $23,930 68. Then there was a platform, &c., at the oyster basin, which cost $34,380 16. That work was all done in a little less than a year, and brought in a revenue to the City in the first year, for rents, of $22,000. Since then the revenue has very largely increased, and the total of about $850,000 expended has now yielded something like $107,000, which I think is a handsome return on the money invested.

Gen. Graham next described the beton *en masse* system of construction, in detail, and said it was tolerably well known and carried out in Europe to a fair extent, but it was quite new here, although it was known to the Romans. Italian and Austrian engineers had employed it to great advantage. Eighteen years ago he constructed a wall of the same kind at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and it was as good to-day as when it was laid. It cost but $245 a foot. The Canal street wall was constructed under his supervision, and there was no fault to be found with it. The wall constructed by McDonald at King street was very hastily constructed and improperly too. Before the wall had indurated the shutters were entirely removed, in defiance of all scientific principles. In Europe the "shutters" were allowed to remain on three months, but "these idiots," just after he left the department, took off the shutters before they had been down three weeks, and went on building the wall. The Canal street pier was built for the Pacific Mail Company. It cost $79,000, and rented for $45,000 a year. If it had been carried out eighty-five feet further it would have cost $109,000, and would have rented for thirty per cent. per annum of its cost. He would like to say here that he had no intention of abandoning the plan adopted by Gen. McClellan, for it was a good one, although such intention had been charged against him; but the department had no derrick capable of hoisting these thirty-ton blocks, and they had to hire Delamater's; he did, however, think it was preposterous to have that derrick running up and down the river, impeding and endangering navigation to all other vessels, and with its attendant fleet of tugs blocking up so much space at the docks all the time it was in use; his original estimate for this Canal street wall was $277 30 per foot, but he built it for $100 a foot less.

Q.—Have you any witnesses as to these facts? A.—I can bring the men who know of these facts and will prove them; I have been trying to get some of these facts before the Mayor's Commission, and I intend, if I can, to send some of these scoundrels to State Prison for conspiracy; this McDonald, my head mason, reported to me every day while I was in the department that the work was all progressing satisfactorily; he reported to Mr. Van Buren also and to other gentlemen the same facts, and that everything was all right, and now, upon the heels of that, he goes to Mr. Green and others, and makes a statement which, if it is true, destroys not only my personal but my professional reputation as well. I think it was a great misfortune that the Battery pier was ever constructed, as it is an impediment to navigation, and is to a large extent useless. No vessel could live on the south side of that pier with a stiff wind coming up the Narrows. I am inclined to think, as President Wales has testified, that it was put there as a sort of ornamental frontispiece to our dock system.

POLICE CAPTAINS PUNISHED.

CAPTAINS ULMANN AND VAN DUSEN FINED THIRTY DAYS' PAY—THE CASE OF CAPT. WILLIAMS—SHARP DEBATE BETWEEN COMMISSIONERS DISBECKER AND VOORHIS.

The Board of Police held an important meeting yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, and some unimportant transfers had been ordered, the long expected action came up. President Matsell called the case of Capt. Ulmann, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with neglect of duty in not breaking up a gambling house at No. 105 Bowery, and moved that he be fined thirty days' pay. On the vote being taken all the Commissioners voted in the affirmative. President Matsell then called up the case of Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with neglect of duty in not discovering and breaking up a gambling house at No. 135 Eighth street, and moved that he be fined thirty days' pay. On the vote being called Commissioner Voorhis said that before he voted he would like to explain his position. There was no evidence that the Captains had any criminal knowledge of the law being violated, but there was culpable negligence. He was especially sorry to have to reach such a conclusion in the case of Capt. Van Dusen, who possessed such a fine record as an officer. It would serve as a lesson to other Captains, and teach them that in future they would be held directly responsible for the condition of their precincts, and could not shelter themselves behind the reports, whether true or false, of their subordinate officers. The vote was then taken, and all the Commissioners voted in the affirmative. Commissioner Matsell then said that his business was completed. Commissioner Smith said, "are you not going to take up Capt. Williams' case?" President Matsell said, "I would like a little further time in regard to that." Commissioner Voorhis said, "I think it has been waiting long enough. I call for it." Commissioner Disbecker said, "I have been engaged at the suggestion of yourself and Commissioner Smith in investigating the matter spoken of in the committee. I have not fully made up my mind yet, but if the case is called up I will vote on it." Commissioner Voorhis said, "I call it up, and since no one else will make a motion I move that he be dismissed from the department." On the vote being called, President Matsell said, "When I visited the house No. 143 Mercer street, yesterday evening, it was so dark I could not make a proper investigation." Mr. Voorhis again called for the vote. President Matsell voted "no;" Commissioner Disbecker voted "no;" Commissioner Smith voted "yes." Commissioner Voorhis said, "Before the result of the vote is announced I want to say something. Here is a case in which a Captain is charged with a grave and heinous offense—that of protecting panel thieves—and incontestibly proved to have done so. The woman Ellen Brown, whose character the Captain tried to break down, and failed, testified that the house No. 143 Mercer street was used as a panel house, that she knew of men being robbed there, that she saw them robbed, that the thieves escaped through her kitchen and over a fence into a restaurant in Houston street; that she reported this to Capt. Williams, and that no action was taken by him. We know the Captain's good qualities, his courage, and the good work he has done in the Fourth Precinct since his taking command there, but we are now considering his conduct in the Eighth Precinct, the condition of which was a disgrace to himself and the then Board of Police Commissioners. For my part, I vote for his dismissal as a matter of duty, and I, for one, will never vote to retain a Captain who is proved to have protected panel-thieves." Commissioner Disbecker said, "I did not think it necessary to explain my vote, and I would not make any remarks now were it not that in the address just made by the Commissioner certain passages occur which can be construed as impugning the motives of myself in voting as I have done. I simply wish to say that for my action I am responsible to myself, and to myself alone, as I hope the Commissioner is for his, and I assure him that in no case where the evidence and facts justify a verdict of guilty will any cause swerve me from administering just punishment. But in this case I am frank to say that the evidence, to my mind, does not justify such a conclusion. As I understand the case, the question rests solely on the evidence of the colored woman, Ellen Brown, whose character, as myself and Commissioner Matsell have been informed, is that of a disreputable woman, and who has an additional incentive to testify against the Captain from the fact that he arrested her son for larceny. The persons in the restaurant also had an animus against the Captain. When I shall be satisfied that the Captain is guilty, I shall instantly vote for his dismissal, but until then I will not. And no species of petty intimidation, no course of implied insinuations, can drive me to disobey the legal and just principle that the benefit of every doubt in a case belongs to the prisoner and is his right." Commissioner Voorhis said: "The character of the woman could not be broken down by the Captain, though he offered money to witnesses to come here, forgetting that he himself had given her a clean bill as a reputable woman. When in 1874 the Board of Education were endeavoring to break up the dens of prostitution in the Eighth Precinct, Capt. Williams refused to furnish them with a list of such places, but he was forced to send in a list to the Mayor, and in that list he declares himself that the second floor of No. 143 Mercer street was occupied by a respectable colored family. I have often voted to dismiss patrolmen for going into liquor stores, but here is a Captain charged with protecting panel-thieves, and he can not be removed." Commissioner Disbecker replied: "That statement is not true. You can speak of your own conduct as you please. For my part if I was satisfied of Capt. Williams' guilt I would vote for his dismissal as quickly as for that of any doorman." Commissioner Smith said that he had obtained the report of Capt. Williams from the Mayor's office, and the Captain could not afford him any satisfactory explanation regarding the condition of the house, or the evidence of the woman Brown. Commissioner Matsell said that he would be sorry to remove an officer with Williams' splendid record upon the evidence of a woman like Brown unless it was fully corroborated. Commissioner Voorhis called for the reading of the evidence given by the woman Brown. Commissioner Disbecker said, "I have read it three times. I don't want to hear it read." Commissioner Voorhis—"Of course you don't want it read." Commissioner Disbecker—"You can't make any point there. You know I have an engagement, so your insinuation has no effect." The evidence was then read over, but without changing the aspect of the vote, and Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker voting "No," Commissioner Voorhis' resolution to dismiss Capt. Williams was lost. This leaves the case still open for action. The case of Patrolmen Reid and Mulcahy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby with entering a liquor store, was then taken up, and both men were dismissed the department by an unanimous vote. Patrolmen Hugh Leach, of the Sixteenth, and Willian Mullane, of the Nineteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department for being off post. Patrolman Joseph G. Hart, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication. Sergt. Stephen E. Brown, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for failing to hold a prisoner. Officer Timothy Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, was detailed to the Special Service Squad for thirty days. The Board then adjourned.

A NEW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF FLORISTS AND OTHERS—A COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION APPOINTED.

A meeting of florists and others interested in horticulture was held at No. 12 Courtlandt street yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Society. Among those present were R. B. Parsons, of Flushing, Long Island; William Bennett, of Flatbush, Long Island; Peter Henderson, No. 35 Courtlandt street, New-York, and John Cadmers, of Flushing. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Merkle, who nominated William Bennett as Chairman. The nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Merkle, who was chosen Secretary, explained the object of the meeting as the general advancement of horticulture in the Metropolis and vicinity. To this end the society proposes the holding of two annual exhibitions, at which prizes shall be awarded to the growers of the finest fruits, plants, and flowers, and the adoption of a variety of other measures whereby the standards of excellence shall be improved. The Secretary, in conclusion, read letters from J. T. Lovett, of New-Jersey, John H. Keyser, George Thurber, and others. Mr. John Henderson remarked that it would be well to bear in mind that nothing but the hearty and united labor of the practical gardeners and florists of the City would carry through such an enterprise. The English horticultural societies, with but one exception, were originally founded by gardeners, and were now chiefly maintained by them. After a full interchange of views, the meeting, on motion of the Secretary, resolved itself into a society under the title of the New-York Horticultural Society. A committee of five, consisting of Peter Henderson, William Elliott, John Henderson, William J. Davidson, and James Fleming, was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws and report officers for permanent organization. The meeting was then adjourned to meet again on Dec. 7 at the same place.

A GREAT WORK OF CHARITY.

HOMELESS CHILDREN CARED FOR.

WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY HAS DONE IN A SINGLE YEAR—STREET CHILDREN RECLAIMED AND TAUGHT TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES—HOMES FOUND FOR MANY OF THEM IN THE WEST.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Directors' room of the Metropolitan National Bank yesterday afternoon, the President, William A. Booth, Esq., in the chair, Charles L. Brace, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees in place of those whose term of office expires: Messrs. William A. Booth, G. Cabot Ward, Robert J. Livingston, D. Willis James, and Lucius Tuckerman. The annual reports of the Treasurer, Mr. John E. Williams, and of the Secretary, Mr. Charles L. Brace, were presented, and referred to the Trustees, with power to publish such portions as they may think proper.

The Treasurer reports a total outlay since 1853 of $1,877,569. The society has established in this City thirty-four day and evening schools—the rolls of which contain the names of over 10,000 children taught, partly clothed, and given one meal a day—under the charge of a Superintendent and eighty-three salaried teachers, assisted by forty-four volunteer teachers. It has four lodging-houses for boys and one for girls, sheltering 500 children nightly; a large new school-house for Italian children, and three reading-rooms. Homes have been provided, mostly in Western States, for 40,389 children of both sexes, and situations have been obtained for a large number of poor men and women.

The receipts and payments during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1, 1874, balance on hand from last report	$1,057 22
Nov. 1, 1875, Board of Education—State School Fund—for pupils in industrial schools, for 1874	17,210 17
Board of Education—State School Fund—for pupils in industrial schools, for 1875	36,391 52
City and County of New-York, for 1875	70,000 00
Evansville and Crawfordsville and other railroad coupons	10,253 05
Estate of late Mrs. Catharine C. Russell, of Jersey City	1,562 66
Estate of late Mrs. Frances C. Robbins, balance of legacy	1,509 20
Estate of late Thomas C. Chardavoyne	5,000 00
Estate of late Thomas C. Buckley	1,000 00
Estate of late Miss Jane Thomson	500 00
Estate of late G. Valerio (Italian School Fund)	254 68
Ladies' Fair for Children's Aid Society per Mrs. Louisa Van Rensselaer, Treasurer ($1,000 applied to Italian School Fund)	7,646 34
St. Luke's Association of Grace Parish, for Emigration	400 00
Proceeds of concert by Ristori (Italian School Fund)	625 00
Cash, S., for Emigration	500 00
Bills payable, loan at bank	5,000 00
Total	$158,909 84
Amount received from all other sources, including lodging-houses, Sabbath-schools, and hundreds of individuals	71,694 62
Total	$230,604 46

PAYMENTS.

For industrial schools—twenty-one day and thirteen evening schools:		
Rent of school-rooms	$12,032 26	
Salaries of superintendents and eighty-three teachers	41,046 01	
Food, clothing, shoes, fuel, &c.	23,634 75	
Expenses on account of thirteen evening schools	3,688 72	
		$80,401 74
Payments on account of special charities		2,861 36
"Sick Children's Fund"		1,792 51
Summer Home, seaside, 1874, $600; 1875, $3,964 90		4,564 90
Newsboys' Lodging-house, usual expenses	$16,274 21	
Newsboys' Lodging-house, for improvements	4,365 85	
		20,640 06
Girls' Lodging-house, with improvements ($214 81)		5,342 28
Seventh Ward Lodging-house, with improvements ($163 09)		4,955 93
Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, with improvements ($657 67)		5,574 40
Rivington Street Lodging-house, with improvements ($1,052 82)		10,003 12
Reading-rooms (three)		443 82
Salaries of executive officers (five)		9,024 37
Salaries of visitors (five)		3,542 61
Emigration (fares, food, clothing, &c.)		36,973 05
Insurance on buildings, furniture, &c.		889 00
General expenses:		
Rent of office		1,106 25
Postage, car fares, cartage, and furniture		1,239 32
Printing		2,402 87
Incidental expenses, stationery, &c.		2,641 61
Total of current expenses		$194,399 20
For completion of Italian school building, to secure right and title to the same		27,195 50
Interest account paid New-York Life Insurance Company, $6,300; on temporary loans, &c., $937 95		7,237 95
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1875		1,771 81
Total		$230,604 46

The rolls of the schools this year show 10,357 names, a gain over last year of sixty-nine; and the average attendance, 3,559, as against 3,556 of last year—gain three.

The cost of maintaining the thirty-four schools for the last year is as follows:

Rent of rooms	$12,032 26
Salaries of Superintendent and eighty-three teachers	41,046 01
Food, clothing, fuel, &c.	23,634 75
Expense on account of thirteen evening schools	3,688 72
Total	$80,401 74

The Treasurer referred to the annual report of Mr. O'Connor, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, from which it appeared that an average of 238 boys were lodged nightly. The savings bank was used by 1,311 boys, who saved $3,206 15, and 9,286 boys were provided for during the year. Each boy contributes six cents daily for meal and lodging, and, deducting the sum thus paid from the expenses, it would make the net cost for each child twelve and one-fourth cents per day. During the year 527 boys were placed in homes, and since the house was first opened 10,000 have been provided with homes and employment. The report of the Girls' Lodging-house showed that there were 11,703 lodgings furnished and 27,542 meals provided, at a net expense of $2,090 58. Regarding the children who have been placed in Western homes, Mr. C. R. Fry made a most encouraging report.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. C. L. Brace, the Secretary, next presented his report. Speaking of the great good of the society's industrial schools, he said: "Over 10,000 of the poorest children of the City, such as are engaged during a part of the day in begging, peddling, or street trades, have been brought under regular discipline and industry. They have been partly supplied with food, clothing, and shoes. They have all been too poor or ragged, or too irregular in their attendance, to attend the public schools. In these schools they have been taught cleanliness, order, industry, common school branches, hand-sewing, and work upon the sewing-machine. After twenty-three years of experience it is found that very few of the children who leave these schools ever enter on criminal courses. The great majority become domestics in families, or learn trades, or marry respectable working men; some few elevate themselves to become teachers."

Referring to emigration, Mr. Brace says that the work of the year has been larger than ever before, and even more satisfactory. No cases of ill-treatment were reported, while some remarkable instances of reform in cases of boys have cheered the officers. The expenses of this department have been, he says, much increased by the railroad companies demanding full fares during the past Winter. There have been 4,026 children provided with homes and employment in the various States during the year, of whom 1,509 were American born, 921 Irish, 565 Germans, 229 English, 124 Swedes, 114 Poles, and 77 Scotch.

Mr. Brace next submitted extracts from the report of the resident Western agent in Chicago, giving gratifying accounts of the condition of the children sent out by the society. Mr. Brace also included in his report extracts from the annual report of the Matron of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, of which brief mention is made in the Treasurer's report. Extracts from the Superintendent's report were also given, by which it appeared that of the 9,286 boys relieved 5,613 were natives of the United States, 2,361 of Ireland, 316 of England, 497 of Germany, 79 of Scotland, 48 of France, 98 of Italy, and 210 of Canada. Of the whole number 5,378 were orphans, 2,712 half-orphans, and 1,196 had parents living. Referring to the Eighteenth Street Lodging-house, Mr. Brace states that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt continues his valuable assistance in supervising it and in conducting the religious meetings among the poor boys. By his sympathy and assistance many a poor lad has been led to a better life. The Superintendent, Mr. Gourley, who did such good service here for so many years, has left the society to become a missionary in the West. The number of different boys admitted during the year was 780; the number of meals supplied, 37,096, of which 36,053 were paid for. The occupations of the boys were as follows:

Bootblacks, 56; Learning trades, 75; Newsboys, 57; Errand-boys, 101; Peddlers, 28; Rag-pickers, 21; Wood-bundlers, 35; Driving horses, 37; Factory boys, 21; No regular employment, 349; total, 780.

The net expenses for the year were only $918 88.

THE RIVINGTON STREET LODGING-HOUSE.

Reference was made to the steady growth of the Rivington Street Lodging-house. During the year 1,503 boys were provided for, and there was an average of ninety-five nightly lodgers. The Superintendent, in speaking of this lodging-house, says:

Boys are led to understand as soon as they enter the lodging-house that it is not a home nor even a permanent boarding-house, but simply a place of sojourning until we can find homes and employment for them, or until they can find them for themselves. Believing that it is far better to remove homeless and friendless boys from the temptations of a city life than to provide employment for them in it, we try to persuade as many as possible to emigrate to country homes, and during the past year 104 of our boys have been provided with homes in the West, while seventy-eight others have been provided with temporary homes and employment in the City and suburbs. Of course, there are always a number of boys who will not or can not leave the City, and who are often entirely destitute and without any means of earning a living. Through the generosity of our friends, among whom I take the liberty of mentioning Messrs. W. L. and A. L. Smith, and Messrs. Edgar S. and Henry B. Auchincloss, we have been enabled to furnish 236 of these boys with the means of supporting themselves. It would occupy too much space here to detail the various methods we have adopted of aiding these boys, but it is a most important part of our work, and we are deeply grateful to the gentlemen who have enabled us to carry it on.

The boys of this lodging-house have always been liberal patrons of the "savings bank." It is amusing, as well as interesting, to see the pompous and self-important air with which some of these boys drop their pennies in the "bank." Some of them save only thirty or forty cents a month, and yet this with the interest is sufficient to buy them a pair of second-hand shoes in Baxter street. Others will save several dollars, with which they generally purchase clothing or "stock." During the past year we have had 285 depositors, whose aggregate savings amount to $771 29.

The street boys' education has been sadly neglected. Many of them have been obliged to "paddle their own canoe," as they say, from the time that they were able to gather a few cents' worth of "junk," or pick up a pail of coal upon the street, and so they have had no opportunity to acquire an education, except at the night-school of their lodging-houses.

It is a rule with us that every boy must attend night-school unless he is legitimately employed elsewhere, and to satisfy us on that point we require certificates from their employers. A number of valuable prizes were given to meritorious boys last year by Mr. G. G. Smith, and another gentleman gave a silver medal. The average nightly attendance during the school term was seventy. The street boys, as a rule, do not attend any regular place of worship, and these Sunday evening meetings afford the only opportunity they have of acquiring an elementary knowledge of religious truth. The large attendance and deep interest always manifested by our boys in these simple services are very remarkable, and refute the common notion that they are either averse to religion or disposed to ridicule it. The meetings are held from November until May, and are conducted alternately by Mr. Howard Potter and Mr. Henry E. Hawley. These gentlemen have long been friends of this Lodging-house, and have taken a deep interest in the welfare of the boys, and their faithful counsels have led many a poor waif to pursue a higher course of life.

During the past year we have relieved, in one way or another, from the Sick Children's Fund, 936 different families, containing 2,318 children. The aggregate number of visits made by our physicians to the homes of sick children or their parents is 1,357, while 950 additional cases were treated at the doctors' offices, the latter mostly gratuitously, excepting in surgical and other cases occupying considerable time. We have paid the entire funeral expenses of eleven children, and assisted in those of fifteen others. By means of special donations and others we have aided thirteen families with their rent, three of whom we found standing on the street at night with no one to care for them.

Of the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house the Superintendent says:

It gives me pleasure to state that during the past year we have provided for 1,015 different boys, being 531 more than applied for shelter during the year ending Oct. 31, 1874. By a comparison of the statistics in last year's report with those herewith furnished, it will be seen that we have provided 1,630 more lodgings during the year just closed than we did the year previous. The average nightly attendance at the lodging-house was 59, and the average nightly attendance at the evening school, a point to which we call attention with particular satisfaction, was 55. The number sent to homes in the country and to places of employment, although small, is nevertheless larger than in former years, and it is believed that in this respect, as in others, an increased improvement will be hereafter witnessed.

The Night School, during the entire term, was under the charge of Miss A. Van Vorst, a lady of rare tact, of whose faithful devotion to her work and to the interests of the homeless boys of which her school was composed we have spoken in previous reports. During the Winter the school exercises were varied by the delivery of a series of simple, practical lectures by a number of our most prominent citizens. Among the number who thus kindly volunteered their services were Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., and Mr. John Paton.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The efforts of Mr. J. W. Skinner, Superintendent of Schools, have been indefatigable, Mr. Brace says, in elevating the standard of teaching and systematizing the labors of these schools. The whole number on the rolls was 10,357, the average attendance 3,559.

Number of children of drunken parents, 1,578; number of children who beg or have begged, 1,021; number of garments made, 3,348; number of garments given out, 6,235; number of shoes, (pairs,) 1,794; number sent to public schools, 812; number sent to places, 361; cause of dismissal from public school, truancy, irregularity, no vacancies, want of clothing, distance, and disorderly conduct; amount saved by children in School Savings Bank, $1,004 13; number of persons helped outside of school, 2,532; amount spent, $2,649 72.

The total cost of the new Italian School was $57,500, of which $31,500 have been subscribed by friends of the association. The average attendance of pupils was 342.

SUMMER HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Brace says: Through the kindness of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Jr., and a number of our Trustees and friends, the beautiful charity which was founded last Summer for our children, the "Country Home," has been continued during the past Summer, with even better success. Our experience last year showed us that the poor were at first exceedingly suspicious and distrustful of this kindness, many of them suspecting some project of proselytizing or "kidnapping" under it. The children themselves, too, became homesick after three days, and all very naturally had a special longing for bathing in hot weather. Accordingly this year we secured a lovely place directly on the sea beach at Bath, Long Island, with considerable ground about it, fine shade-trees, garden, and bathing-houses. A cheap pavilion dining-room was built, where the children could eat their meals under the cool sea breezes and looking far out to sea. The whole place was exceedingly attractive and only a short distance from the City. Two houses were hired, at the rent of $750; three cows were purchased, and every arrangement made to give the little ones a pleasant Summer. They were brought down in detachments of from seventy to one hundred, and sent back after three days. Nothing could be more delightful to a humane person than to see the pleasure of these poor children in the sea-bathing, the country air, good food, and, above all, in the sight of the "sounding sea." The total expenses for the home for the season, including outfit and railroad fares, were $3,768 26, or about two dollars for each child. Considering the terrible mortality of children in the City during the Summer, which reached during July the fearful amount of 100 per day, no charity seems now more needed than a sea-side hospital for sick children during the Summer months. This might be built in pavilions or cheap wooden cottages, which could be taken down and destroyed whenever they became thoroughly infected. Thousands of the children of the poor might be saved by such an institution from cholera infantum and other diseases. The expenses, however, would necessarily be large.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Brace sums up the work of the year as follows: There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses 13,911 different boys and girls; 233,410 meals, and 176,261 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and thirteen evening industrial schools were 10,357 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed, (490,217 meals were supplied;) 4,026 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West, 2,218 children were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the "sick children's fund," 2,131 children enjoyed the benefit of the "Seaside Home," (averaging 156 children per month.) 2,532 persons were aided by special donations, 939 girls have been instructed in the use of sewing-machines in the Girl's Lodging-houses. There have been 7,749 orphans in the lodging-house, and 1,126 provided with homes. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 34,093.

In conclusion, Mr. Brace says: "Our labors have become so much extended, and reach so large a number of poor children, that unless each one of the friends and well-wishers of our work feels his responsibility in supporting it, and gives his own contribution to the best of his ability toward it, this great enterprise for the prevention of children's crime and the aid and education of homeless and unfortunate youth, must be contracted. A charity feels, of course, at once the pressure of a business depression or panic. And yet it is in such Winters as these that the children of the poor are especially driven upon the street, and that 'hunger watches at the door of the poor man.' All who are able should give freely. The results thus far, after twenty-three years of these labors of education and charity, are the most encouraging. The fruits appear in the lives of industrious, honest, and often Christian young men and women in all parts of the country. The love of humanity and of Christ has inspired these efforts: the happiness of poor children saved from crime and misery, and His approval will be their great reward."

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad was held in the office of Jacquelin & De Coppett Brothers, No. 19 New street, yesterday. The plan of reorganization recently submitted, wherein the interests of the junior securities were recognized, was, after discussion, rejected on the ground of lack of co-operation on their part, and a resolution was adopted to proceed immediately with a foreclosure of the first mortgages of both divisions, for the benefit only of the first mortgage bondholders. Messrs. Isaac Sherman, R. C. Martin, and Charles Moran were appointed a committee to draft a plan in accordance with this resolution, and Messrs. R. C. Martin, Henry De Coppett, and John S. Barnes were appointed another committee to carry the resolution into effect. This action, if successful, will wipe out $5,700,000 of capital stock, $1,200,000 of second mortgage bonds, $94,000 of equipment and fund bonds, $1,500,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds, and a floating debt of nearly half a million dollars. The first mortgage bonds amount to—Eastern Division, $1,600,000; Western Division, $2,800,000. The road extends from Warsaw, Ill., to the Indiana State line, with a branch from La Harpe to East Burlington, Ill., in all 237.50 miles, and cost $12,150,000.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The American Team is expected to shoot on Thanksgiving Day at Florida, Orange County, where Gen. Dakin is spending a few weeks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—This magazine opens with a finely illustrated description of a portion of the South, entitled "Up the Ashley and Cooper," by Constance F. Woolson, who makes the most of what mementos of recent generations are to be found there. A tolerably good portrait of Thomas Nast heads the continuation of Mr. Parton's papers on caricature, and the other illustrated articles are on subjects taken from across the Atlantic. An anonymous writer has a slight sketch of Windsor Castle, and Hon. W. W. Campbell supplies an interesting notice of Kidderminster, with a representation of the statue recently erected to the memory of Richard Baxter. In an account of "Mary, Queen of England," Alfred A. Guernsey revives some of the old prejudices which many recent writers have exploded as to the character of that monarch, and we find among papers continued from last month a further installment of "Legislative Humors," by Hon. S. S. Cox, and the conclusion of "Reminiscenses of Barry Cornwall," by James T. Fields. The "First Century" article this month is from the pen of Prof. Barnard, who notes the progress made in this country in the exact sciences. But he touches upon our political and social progress too, and says, very pointedly:

> "If a hundred years have brought us, in casting about for officers and magistrates of every kind, to assume that only very great care can secure common honesty, and that if we elect to office men who will not forge, or steal, or commit burglary, or set fire to houses, we ought to rejoice and celebrate the great victory, what have we invited all mankind to come and look at?
>
> If we show them great buildings, is there no fear that they may discover them to be monuments of great rascality and jobbery? If we heap up inventions and machines of every kind, if we display the exquisite fineness and elaboration of our manufactures, magnify the results of our industry, carry them down into the mines, whirl them from sea to sea upon a cloud of vapor, unroll our dazzling statistics and challenge the universe to show so much done in so little time, is there no danger—if the issue be what we are told—that the world may admire and applaud, and agree that such mowers and reapers and tedders and sowers, such cloths and silver and copper and coal, such notions and knick-knacks and comforts and conveniences and luxuries, such school-houses and sleeping-cars and North River steamboats, were never known, and are evidently the best of their kind, and then ask, since the things are so excellent, how about the people? and are they as intelligent, and above all, honest, as, with such advantages, they naturally ought to be? Wouldn't it be awkward to have to reply that, simultaneously with the magnificent results of machinery and enterprise and inventive genius, which we had the pleasure to present to the universe, we were engaged in a tremendous struggle to fill our public offices with men who would not steal? If that be the fact, there seems to be a good opportunity for humility as well as congratulation. If our politics have become mainly an effort to secure honesty in office, it is something of which we ought to be thoroughly ashamed."

Fiction is ample. In "Garth" Julian Hawthorne takes his readers back to the original scene and sustains the interest of his story well, while J. Payn, Mary Beach, and Virginia Johnson contribute short tales. The editorial notes are varied, and poetry is represented in small fragments from the pens of Paul Hayne, J. Swinton, R. H. Stoddard, and a versifier who prefers to be anonymous.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—With the closing month of the year ends the thirty-sixth volume of this serial and also the novel of Henry James, Jr., which has run through a dozen chapters in its pages, and now terminates in a manner that few will have anticipated. Mr. Howells' "Private Theatricals" takes its place, and although but four chapters have thus far appeared, there is ample indication in them of a novel which, when completed, will rank high among American works of fiction. Mr. Sanborn concludes his history of John Brown's Virginia campaign with some valuable notes, and Charles Francis Adams renews his notice of railroad accidents with the enumeration of several events of that kind here and in England. Under the title "Novalis and the Blue Flower," H. H. Boyesen discourses on the romantic school in Germany incidentally in connection with a notice of the life and character of the author of *Heinrich von Ofterdingen.* This chapter is well worth reading. Mrs. Kemble continues her "Old Woman's Gossip," making much out of small incidents in her career, and telling many little episodes in her own life which are full of interest, as well in themselves as in the manner of the telling. Louise Stockton is alone this month as a writer of a short story, but poetry, as usual in the *Atlantic,* is abundant. It comes from the pens of Mary Cummings, J. P. O'Reilly, Sarah Clark, Chistopher P. Cranch, Edgar Fawcett, J. J. Piatt, and Charlotte Bates.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The present issue concludes the sixteenth volume of this, one of the most interesting of our monthly serials. The first pages are occupied with another of the papers by Mr. Bruce on the scenery of the Thames, wherein, however, we are carried a little out of the specified route by being made to visit Harrow, Hanwell, and Kensington. The illustrations are numerous, and, on the whole, better than last month. An account of life on the Sahara, compiled from a book by the Count D'Alviella, who traveled there some four years ago, will be read with interest at the present time when so much attention is being directed to Africa; and no less attractive is a contribution by Frances Anne Kemble on the characters of *Queen Katharine* and *Cardinal Wolsey* in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII.," wherein the author takes occasion to annihilate in a very few words those writers who have sought to compare Tennyson with Shakespeare. Dr. H. C. Wood has some sound practical remarks in an article on the defects of medical education in this country, which should commend itself to all who would see the standard of medical education in the United States raised to that of France and England, with which he makes comparisons. "Ballads and Bards of the Ukraine" is an interesting paper by Sarah Wister, and under the title "A Night of Adventures" there is a good description of travel in India by Fitzedward Hall, who writes from personal experience. There are also several good stories. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" increases in interest and bids fair to sustain the reputation of the author of "Patricia Kemble;" and "Risks," by G. P. Lathrop; "Mrs. Willard's Two Rings," by S. Bonner, and the concluding chapters of "The Comrades," by Sarah W. Kellogg, will be read with hardly less attention. A chapter on "Housekeeping in Paris," by Lucy Hooper, and the usual supply of verses and literary and general gossip make up an exceedingly good number.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—Although more than one of the articles in this number are derived from other published sources, the contents generally are of much interest. The first paper, descriptive of a "Tour on the Nile," by C. S. Welles, is pleasant reading, but very free from originality. More instructive to the average reader is an excellent contribution by Noah Brooks, in which are gathered many curious observations on Japanese art, together with timely remarks on artistic principles which Japanese pictures set forth. It is well illustrated. Major Powell throws light on the "Ancient Province of Tusayan," about which and its people too little is known, and there is a paper on Spain, chiefly compiled, but made more attractive with some of the Doré sketches. Over the signature of "Palestina" is a contribution on the site of Solomon's Temple, which should receive wide attention. It is prepared, as we understand, from the advance sheets of a book soon to be published, and presents a great fund of interesting details to the student of Biblical history and archæology. Francis A. Walker gives us some curious memoranda on "Our Domestic Service," among which we are by one reminded that on official authority of the highest character New-York in the year 1860 contained no cooks. Whether or not any have come here since then is a question which people will answer differently. The late Amasa Walker offers some suggestions in a consideration of French and American currencies, and the remainder of the contents, always excepting the editorial and miscellaneous notes, are devoted to verses and fiction. In the latter we have the concluding chapters of the story of "Sevenoaks," which, if not defective in moral tendency, is remarkably devoid of vigorous English or vivid description. There is also a short story by H. H. Boyesen. But the attention of the readers will be chiefly attracted to Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," of which there are five more chapters. The promise of the first portion is well sustained, and the tenth chapter, opening after a supposed lapse of five years, takes us into a new phase of the story, with fresh characters and a romantic adventure. Verses are contributed by J. B. O'Reilly, W. Mitchell, J. S. Smith, Mrs. Greenough, J. Trowbridge, R. R. Bowker, and E. A. Allen.

THE GALAXY.

—We have here the last number of the twentieth volume, and with it the first chapters, which would have been more in place next month, of a story by Annie Howells, entitled "Reuben Dale." The opening paragraphs are not inviting, but the style improves a little, and the matter is not unattractive in subsequent portions, promising a new picture of American life. Walter Savage Landor is once more made the subject of a notice, this time by A. H. Guernsey; and Mr. Codman continues his travels in Utah, introducing a letter written by a lady who graphically sets forth some of the unpleasantries of traveling in that region. But there are three papers which deserve special notice. In one George Cary Eggleston furnishes an admirable sketch of plantation life, and with it one of the best portraitures we have seen of negro eccentricities; in the second Albert Rhodes discusses "The Marriage Question," as suggested to him apparently by the communications that appeared some time ago in THE TIMES on that subject; and in the third Richard Grant White has another able reply, not inferior to that of last month, to the little people who thought they had tripped him up about the number of gills in a pint. The title of his article is, "Cynicasterism: an Egoistical Dissertation Concerning Dogstails." Those who want to learn anything of Balzac will appreciate a notice of him by H. James, Jr., and there is a good story—the scene laid in Italy—by M. E. W. S., besides four more chapters of "Dear Lady Disdain." The verses and miscellaneous notes are of the usual order.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—A portrait of Hans Christian Andersen, surrounded with a number of illustrations from his own tales, forms the frontispiece here this month, and to it is attached a memoir of the talented story-teller from the pen of the Norwegian novelist, H. H. Boyesen. It is not easy to say whether the picture or the memoir is more to be commended. "One Hundred Christmas Presents, and How to Make Them," explains itself, but it merits special notice for its timeliness and utility. "The Boy Emigrants," by Noah Brooks, grows in interest, and is likely to prove a prominent feature in the current volume. Major Traverse revives a little episode in early railroad history. Amalie La Forge tells a tale which takes the reader to Scotland, and then there is a description of "St. Nicholas Day," which turns the thoughts to Germany, by J. S. Tutweiler. The boys may study experiences of duck-hunting with J. T. Trowbridge, a genial companion, and we must notice a poem entitled, "The Legend of St. Nicholas," by H. H., which is beautifully illustrated by Jessie Curtis. But here we must stop. For the rest we refer to the magazine itself, which is always so good that it may at all times be taken in full confidence that it will fulfill all expectations.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The current number of the only magazine devoted to yachting and rowing interests will be found to be of unusual value. As might be expected, the recent races, arising in the first place out of a criticism by THE TIMES, occupy a prominent place of mention. Besides a brief report of the events, there is a letter from "Handy Billy" on the races, which will probably attract some attention. He adverts chiefly to the affair between the Dauntless and the Mohawk, in which he attributes several errors in the sailing of Mr. Garner's schooner. Capt. Comstock will find many charges to answer. Other interesting letters are from "Skimmer," "Tom Cringle," and "Windward," the last named concisely giving an account of a somewhat confused state of mind about measurement. Under the head of rowing will be found, among other things, a suggestive notice of the proposal of the Princeton College Club for bumping races after the fashion of Oxford and Cambridge. We must notice here, too, the record of the Union Spring Rowing Club, one of which the members may well feel proud. The proceedings of many clubs are duly recorded, but we are unable to notice the great variety of items of interest that are added to them, except one. This is a sketch, with good counsel interspersed, of the various college crews and their prospects in view of the international contests to be held at Philadelphia next year. The subject is one that cannot be too prominently kept before the rowing community if the Englishmen are to be beaten on the Schuylkill. Mr. Brentano, (No. 39 Union square,) is the publisher of this magazine.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—ADDRESS BY DR. FORDYCE BARKER.

The twentieth anniversary exercises of the Woman's Hospital were held yesterday afternoon at the institution, corner of Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, President James W. Beekman in the chair. An opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ruskin. The annual statement of Lucy A. Bliss, Treasurer of the Board of Lady Supervisors, was submitted. It shows the balance of cash on hand Nov. 1, 1874, to have been $524 09. The receipts during the year, including two legacies, amounted $31,150 57, as follows: Board, washing, and medicines, $14,069 02; subscriptions, $990; donations in cash, $2,010; Woman's Century, $3,900; interest on invested fund, $2,199 22; legacies, $5,482 33. During the same time the total expenditures were $31,071 11, leaving a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1875, of $603 55. Dr. Thomas then submitted the report of the Medical Board. He pronounced the general hygienic condition of the hospital to be good. In 1873 the whole number of patients admitted for treatment was 340; in 1874 it was 329, and during the past year 350, thus yearly adding to its general usefulness. At the present time there are 59 patients in the house. There have been 15 deaths during the year, 2 of them natural, and 13 out of 136 operations. The medical staff have made 3,526 visits to poor people outside the institution. The Board of Governors in their report complain of a lack of funds to complete the Baldwin Pavilion. They appeal to wealthy philanthropists for assistance. The sum of $50,000 is needed. The annual address was then delivered by Dr. Fordyce Barker. He thought sufficient funds could be raised to pay off the debt and open more wards to suffering women. Rev. Dr. Taylor, a Congregationalist, then made a short address. He claimed that in hospitals of this kind the charitable were sure of perfect immunity from imposition. He was of opinion that the surgeons of the hospital had shown marvelous skill in being successful in so many operations. The exercises were closed with a benediction.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF JOHN SCANNELL.

OPENING ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER—MENTAL IRRESPONSIBILITY AND SELF DEFENSE ADVANCED AS GROUNDS FOR HIS ACQUITTAL.

The second trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donahue was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett. The case for the prosecution was closed with the testimony of Deputy Coroner Marsh, who described, at length, his post-mortem of Donahue's body. At the conclusion of the testimony Col. Spencer opened the case for the defense. In his address he endeavored to establish the fact that after the murder of Florence Scannell, the prisoner's sudden change in nature, manner, and deportment was only attributable to mental disease. This mental irresponsibility was competent ground for an impartial jury to acquit the prisoner of the charge against him. He closed his speech by arguing that the shooting of Donahue by the prisoner was an act of self-defense.

Garrett E. Brown, the first witness for the defense, testified that he knew Florence Scannell and Donahue. He then gave an account of the shooting of Florence Scannell in Donahue's saloon. He went into a room adjoining the bar with John Scannell, and while there heard some one cry to John Scannell that Florence was shot. They then went back and saw Florence lying on the floor against the wall, and Donahue running away with a revolver in his hand. Upon cross-examination the witness expressed his entire ignorance of the fact that Scannell and Donahue were bitter political opponents.

William Ainsley testified that as the Scannell party entered Donahue's saloon on the occasion that Florence Scannell was shot, Donahue drew a revolver from his pocket, and as Florence Scannell was about to enter the room adjoining the bar, told him not to go into the room; shortly after the door was opened, and the party inside rushed out; at that time Florence was leaning with his back against the bar; while in that position Donahue placed a revolver to his back, and deliberately discharged it; Florence fell to the floor wounded; on being told that the shot had been fired by Donahue, John Scannell quickly followed the latter from the saloon with a pistol leveled at him, which he afterward fired. Upon cross-examination, this witness also professed ignorance of any political animosity between Scannell and Donahue.

George McGrath, an ex-Alderman, was called to testify to the dangerous character of Donahue. As he was about to begin his testimony the District Attorney objected to it. Judge Barrett, however, admitted the testimony. Witness said deceased once drew a pistol while in an argument with another man, but was prevented from discharging it by the intervention of the witness.

After recess Michael Fagin was called, and testified that he was present at the shooting of Donahue in the pool-rooms, and heard Donahue cry to Scannell, "Come on, John;" immediately after that he heard a pistol shot. After Florence's death he noticed a change in the prisoner's appearance. He became moody and wandered in his conversation. When walking up and down the room he would frequently mutter to himself, and when visiting his brother Florence at the hospital he would do the same. His eyes assumed a wild look, and he occasionally put his hands to his head in a grief-stricken manner. The cross-examination elicited no new facts.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, testified to some strange actions on the part of the prisoner while he was at Sharon Springs, after the death of Florence. Several other witnesses were sworn and substantially testified to the same effect.

Joseph R. Reed testified that after Florence Scannell's death he was frequently visited by John Scannell; on one occasion when he called upon witness to ask him to return home, he replied that he could not, because the occupants of the house wanted to murder him; on another occasion the prisoner refused to go to bed because Florence used to visit him in his room. The witness also testified to having heard a number of similar expressions equally peculiar.

The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

REMOVAL OF THE RECEIVER—THE REASONS FOR SUCH ACTION—JUDGE WESTBROOK'S DECISION.

Yesterday Judge Westbrook, now holding Part II. of the Supreme Court in this City, who heard argument in Kingston on an application on behalf of the depositors for the removal of Mr. Carman, the Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, gave the following decision:

"Continued engagements in Circuit since the submission of this matter one week ago, have prevented its earlier examination and decision, and other pressing duties at the present, only allow a very brief statement of the reasons which induce me to grant the application to remove the Receiver. From the complaint in the action which was verified by Daniel Bates, President of the defendant, it appears that the Third Avenue Savings Bank was, on the 29th day of September, 1875, (the day of the verification of such complaint,) insolvent, and had been so for more than a year prior to that day.

"On the 23d day of January, 1875, the Receiver, who was then the Secretary of the corporation, signed and verified a report which purported to be a just and true statement of the condition thereof on the first day of that month, whereby it was shown that the bank was solvent and that the assets of the institution were $6,960 05 in excess of its liabilities. On the 26th day of December, 1874, [illegible] prior to the date of such report, the present Receiver had been made the Secretary of the defendant, at which time its situation must have been known to the Directors who appointed him. This suit to dissolve the corporation and wind up its affairs was instituted at the request of its Directors, and the appointment of the present Receiver upon the application for judgment, no objection being made by any of the counsel who appeared in it, originally, was evidently the suggestion of such officers. The present application then presents this question: Is an individual who, on the 26th day of December, 1874, was appointed Secretary of the then known insolvent savings bank by its Directors—who was used by them in a most reprehensible manner to make and verify a false statement declaring its solvency, and who was named by them as its Receiver, in a suit which they caused to be instituted to wind up its affairs, a fit and proper person to execute that trust? Especially, should he be retained when every creditor, so far as known, asks to remove him? This statement of the case indicates the answer. If Mr. Carman made a willfully false oath in January, 1875, representing the bank to be solvent, he surely is not a proper person to be intrusted with the delicate and important duty which he is called upon as Receiver to discharge. If after holding the office of Secretary for only three days less than a month, he could be so easily imposed upon as to make such false statement, he certainly had not the requisite mental qualifications to grapple with the difficulties which must surround him in his new position. If he was so confiding, as he says he was, as to take the Actuaries' statement of the condition of the company as true, and swear positively, upon mere information, without knowledge, such confidence may be imposed upon him in the future, to the great injury of others. Apart, however, from the objections which present themselves to the continuance of Mr. Carman as Receiver, by reason of this confessedly erroneous report and affidavit of January last, his connection with the managers of the institution renders him an improper person to discharge this trust. He was the Secretary of their selection, the Receiver of their choice. In the latter capacity he will be called upon to investigate the acts of his patrons, and the proper discharge of his duties may require him to sue those to whom he is under personal obligations. Duty and feeling should not collide in the person of the Receiver. If they do, and the former is overcome, human nature will only repeat itself. To such a temptation no officer which the court selects should be subjected. These views have been expressed [illegible], and they are regarded as sound now. Besides, the investigation of the Receiver's conduct as Secretary may be necessary. How many of the present depositors of the defendant, if any, have become such by reason of the false statement in January does not appear. It is but fair to conclude, however, that there was no public avowal by Mr. Carman of the want of truth in his affidavit, until this suit, instituted in September last, to dissolve and distribute the effects of the corporation, startled the public, that a considerable number of the creditors became such upon its faith. [illegible] such persons [illegible] Mr. Carman should sit in judgment upon his own conduct? [illegible] a negative answer can be given. For these reasons thus briefly stated Mr. Carman must be removed, and some other Receiver appointed. The attorneys for the moving parties will prepare the necessary order and submit the same to me for approval."

THE "PRINCE LEO" CASE.

The evidence taken in the case of "Prince Leo," the young acrobat, already published in THE TIMES, was summed up yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. Mr. Gerry, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, argued that the testimony conclusively showed that the "Prince" had been subjected by "Leonard," his trainer, to most violent and unnatural exercise, both night and day, resulting in bodily deformity, and threatening, if continued, according to the evidence of medical experts, to utterly prostrate and ruin the child's nervous and muscular systems. He asked, on the evidence, that a proper guardian be appointed for the child, or that he be consigned to a suitable institution, as it was quite evident that the "Prince" was not entitled to his custody, as he had shown that "Leonard," who had treated him so cruelly, professed to be willing now to give him up to his father. Mr. Langbein denied that the testimony had shown that the exercises were injurious to the child, and claimed that they were beneficial, and were given by the express wish of his father. "Leonard" had never punished him, except lightly for disobedience, which he had a right to do, as he had been given the custody of the child by his father. "Leonard" was now willing to give up the child to its parent, and should be discharged from any further proceedings against him. Judge Donohue reserved his decision, and took the little "Prince" into his private room for the purpose of questioning him, and ascertaining his condition, in view of the disposition to be made of him.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S ESTATE.

In Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Westbrook, a suit by Francis J. Parker against the estate of Judge John H. McCunn came on for trial. The plaintiff in this suit is the Assignee of plaintiffs in a suit brought against James W. Willett, a former Sheriff of this City. McCunn was counsel for plaintiffs in this latter suit, and it is alleged that he never paid to his client $7,280 70 recovered in the suit, which is the amount sued for.

by the present plaintiff. This allegation was denied by the defense, and a counter-claim for $7,000, alleged unpaid counsel fees, was set up. Mr. John C. Parsons testified that McCunn admitted to him that he had received the money. The court directed a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

A NOTEWORTHY CASE.

IS LUDWIG TRIER A THIEF?—HIS TRIAL IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The entire sitting of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was occupied in the hearing, before Recorder Hackett, of the case of Ludwig Trier, charged with embezzlement. The prisoner, a man of good appearance and unusual intelligence, said to be a German Baron, is thirty-seven years of age, and a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main. In February last he was employed as book-keeper and confidential clerk by Henri Carié, a member of the firm of Roberts & Carié, importers of French millinery goods, No. 23 Union square. On the 12th of June Mr. Carié sailed for Europe, leaving Trier in full charge of his business, with authority to collect all bills due the firm, pay ordinary expenses, and hand over the surplus moneys in his possession to Mr. Anton Moller, of No. 49 Murray street. After his arrival in Paris, Mr. Carié, as alleged, heard some unsatisfactory reports about Trier, and telegraphed to him to deposit all checks and money in his possession with James C. King's Sons, bankers, corner of Nassau and Wall street. On the 9th of August Mr. Carié returned from Europe, and requested from Trier a statement of his accounts. Trier supplied the required statement, showing that he had in his hands, up to Sept. 1, the sum of $1,925 of his employer's moneys, which he kept in a trunk at his residence, No. 301 Mulberry street, opposite Police Head-quarters. Mr. Carié directed Trier to bring the money to the office, which the latter for several days failed to do, pleading forgetfulness. On Saturday, the 4th of September, Mr. Carié, having to pay out $1,000, directed Trier to bring that amount to him on the following Monday morning, without fail. On arriving at the office on Monday morning Trier informed his employer that his pocket had been picked of $1,925, the entire amount of money in his possession, while riding on a Bleecker street car, and that he had been to Police Head-quarters and reported the matter. Mr. Carié immediately called Trier a thief, charged him with having appropriated the moneys in his possession, and went to Superintendent Walling to report the affair. On returning to his office, Mr. Carié found that Trier had taken his departure, and during the day received a letter from him stating that he could not bear being branded as a thief, and had gone to Central Park to shoot himself. The same evening Trier was arrested by Detective Reilly, at the residence of a friend, and taken to Police Head-quarters. The specific charge in the indictment against Trier is that of having embezzled the proceeds of two checks amounting to $100, given him by Miss Fannie Prince, French milliner, No. 9 Union square.

The facts for the prosecution having been testified to by the witnesses examined by Assistant District Attorney Bell, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for Trier, placed his client upon the stand. The accused told a very straightforward story, of his monetary transactions while in Mr. Carié's employ, and reiterated his statement of the theft of the $1,925 of his employer's money in his possession. He also stated that after being branded as a thief he had gone to Central Park with the intention of blowing his brains out, and had written letters to his wife and his employer (produced) announcing his intention. After rambling around the Park for some time he lost courage, and came to the store of a friend at Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, where he was arrested. Trier was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the Assistant District Attorney, who, however, failed to break down the direct testimony. Mr. Sullivan then examined a number of reputable citizens, and proved an excellent character for the prisoner. At 4:15 P. M., the testimony not having been concluded, Recorder Hackett adjourned court until to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—DECISIONS GIVEN YESTERDAY—CASES HEARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875: Nos. 53, 47, 54, 60, 52, 61, 63, 68.

DECISIONS.

Judgments Affirmed.—People vs. Foster; People vs. Adams.

Learey vs. Gardner.—Order of General Term reversing that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Godfrey.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Bathgate vs. Haskin.—Order reversed and motion granted, and proceedings remitted without costs to either party upon this appeal.

Judgment affirmed with costs of all parties on the appeal by the executors, to be paid out of the fund, and without costs to either party on the other appeal.—McLaughlin vs. McDevitt, *sub-nom.*; Doherty vs. Glocken.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Chipman vs. Montgomery; Johnson vs. Williams.

Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide events.

Wood vs. Fisk.—Order granting new trial reversed and judgment ordered on non suit, with costs.

Geery vs. Geery.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Order affirmed with costs.—Wehle vs. Conner; People ex rel. Buckley vs. The Board of Police.

CASES ARGUED.

The following cases were heard:

Wade vs. Deleyer.—Motion to open default. Samuel Hand for the motion and Charles Blandy opposed.

In re Ingraham.—Upon motion for amended judgment order referred to Judge Miller for settlement.

Kent vs. Kent.—Motion for re-argument. J. W. Dimmny opposed the motion and submitted papers.

Camplas vs. Butterfield.—Motion to dismiss. John E. Burrill for the motion; Samuel Hand opposed.

Board of Supervisors vs. Walter.—Motion to dismiss appeal; motion granted. Winchester Britton for the motion; Mr. Clement opposed.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 276.—*The Union Trust Company of New-York, respondents, vs. The Monticello, &c., Railroad et al., appellants.*—Argued by Daniel T. Walden for appellants and Henry Day for respondents.

No. 307.—*In re New-York Central Railroad, &c., respondents, vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company, appellants.*—Argued by E. L. Fancher for appellants and by Frank Loomis for respondents.

No. 339.—*William H. Place, respondent, vs. Charles A. Cheesbrough, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 277.—*Thomas T. Morrell et al., appellants, vs. The North Second Street, &c., Railroad Company, respondents.*—Argued by O. H. Stearns for appellant and by D. T. Walden for respondent.

No. 314.—*Walter S. Church, appellant, vs. Elizabeth F. Cagger et al., respondents.*—Argued by W. S. Hoense for appellant; S. Hand for respondents.

No. 331.—*In the matter of George Eisle.*—Argued by Charles E. Miller for appellant; William Barnes for respondent. Appeal dismissed.

No. 335.—*The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, respondent, vs. Phœbe Stevens et al., Executors, &c., appellants.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by D. D. Lord for respondent.

No. 336.—*Anson M. Baker, respondent, vs. The Home Life Insurance Company, appellant.*—Argued by A. P. Copwell for appellant, and by A. M. Bingham for respondent.

Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bernhard vs. Monohan.—Order vacated so far as it confirms the Referee's report giving leave to Reist., on two days' notice, or an order to show cause, to apply to the Justice holding Chambers for such further order as to the court may seem proper. Memorandum.

Walsh vs. Mead.—*Kamper vs. Kamper.*—Memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Grant vs. Jonas et al.—I have determined to appoint the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company as the Trustees. The counsel for the plaintiff will alter the proposed decree so as to conform to this decision.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Holmes vs. Holmes.—Findings settled, signed, and filed, and judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Goodenough vs. Griswold.—Opinion.

Krekeler vs. Lederer.—Motion granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Preussner vs. Florence et al.—Decree ordered.

Griffin vs. Schott.—Order vacated and set aside.

Bramhold vs. Roessler.—Cause ordered on calendar for short causes for third Friday of December.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Davis, Jr.—Same decision.

The Yorkville Savings Bank vs. Graham et al.—Judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale.

COURT NOTES.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham has served notice of trial for the December Term upon Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Peter B. Sweeny in the suit brought to recover the $6,000,000 alleged to have been stolen by the Ring.

Walter S. Pinckney and Henry P. McGowan, two of the recently elected Civil District Court Judges, appeared before Judge Larremore, in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and took the oath of office.

In the habeas corpus proceeding to prevent Robert H. Wishart from being extradited to Pennsylvania to be tried on a charge of negotiating forged bonds, Judge Davis yesterday dismissed the writ and remanded Wishart for extradition.

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Bixby, Charles Allen, of No. 74 South Washington square, was held to answer on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check for $300 on the Teller of the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

Yesterday James C. Wright, accused of forging the indorsement of Fuller & Pullen, of Washington Market, on a check for $136 67, on Nov. 1, was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, for examination. At the request of counsel on both sides, the case was remanded until to-day.

Paul Falk, proprietor of the Volks Garten, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, and Frederick Leporin, proprietor of the Forty-fourth Street Assembly Rooms, were enjoined by Judge Donohue yesterday from giving any theatrical performances at those places until payment of license fees and costs are made to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, Justices Wheeler, Kilbreth, and Wandell on the bench, the following cases were disposed of: John Clifford, for driving a horse unfit for use, was sent to the City Prison for five days. Lannie Leamount, an Italian padrone, was fined $5 for employing a youth under sixteen years to solicit pennies in the street. Oscar J. Remtars was fined $25 for pointing a loaded revolver, with felonious intent, at the person of Catharine King, of No. 120½ Greene street.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
34—Broadway vs. Eisner.
62—Clews, &c., vs. Paine.
88—Myers vs. O'Brien.
96—Freligh vs. Board of Police.
97—Andrews vs. Board of Police.
108—Weber vs. Craig.
116—Dallamore vs. Williams, &c.
171—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c. (No. 1.)
172—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)
173—Same vs. Same. (No. 3.)
182—Stern vs. Mossler.
199—Matter of Anderson.
225—Matter of Clark.
227—Martines vs. Fernandez.
232—Blakslee vs. Pyatt.
245—Halliday, &c., vs. Kilpatrick.
247—Dillont vs. Cavenagh, &c.
248—Platt vs. Cox.
251—Knecht vs. Tufft.
254—Patterson vs. McCunn, &c., (two motions.)
256—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Hibbard.
257—Andrews vs. Cox.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 153—Beringer vs. Schaefer. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1468—Koobe vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
2981—Taylor, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
2952—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2706—Cassabeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.
1434—Crow vs. Richards et al.
1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. Nav. Co.
708—First Nat. Bank of S. v. Dana.
3170—Sorg, &c., vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcott, &c., vs. Malcom et al.
938½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3672—Hollacher versus O'Brien, &c.
3682—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Echert et al.
2618—Scott, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1248—Cleamy vs. Colo et al.
1600—Miller vs. Manwaring et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Waster vs. Kelleman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1133—Ashbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Beiding et al., &c.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. and T's. Nat. Bank.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
243½—Neuman vs. Goddard.
1695—Fiacke vs. Busche.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1359—Polhon vs. Volkening et al.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., &c.
1247—Sun. P. & P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
1675—Wemple vs. Soc. of the Ch. of Puritans.
1021—Phelan et al., &c., vs. Collender.
1029—Same vs. Same.
1327—Same vs. Same.
899½—Rothschild vs. G. St. and 42d St. R. R. Co.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion.
1967—Norton vs. Nostrand
363—Reck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Mouheimer.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.
800½—Geru vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx, &c.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.
664—Weidenfeld versus Lynch.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
636—Loomis et al. vs. Sutton et al.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
816—Sexton vs. Daly.
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Saturday, Nov. 27, will be the last day for the filing of notes of issue for the General, Special, and Trial Terms of this court for the month of December.

THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.
2798—Phelps vs. King, &c.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan, &c.
401½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
2257—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1269—Hook, &c., vs. Matthews.
1093—Davis, &c., vs. Brown et al.
1274—Dunn vs. Meserole.
403—Bennett et al. vs. Stern.
2463—Wheat vs. Pardiss.
895—Sheran vs. Farley.
2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4224—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.
5466—Rigney vs. Acker.
3606—Tausen et al. vs. Eslinger et al.
3607—Harrison vs. Price.
3613—Van Elten et al. vs. Van Iltse.
5190—Josephine et al. vs. Zelmer.
5529—Croghan vs. O'Beirne
5791—Drossey vs. Swartwart.
5816—Fisher vs. Noonan.
5837—Hughes vs. Berringer et al.
5393—Manuf's & Mech's Bank vs. Shapter.
3973—Smith vs. Simpson.
3581—Macholdt vs. Lucas.
3411—West vs. Lynch.
3332—Starin, Jr., vs. Decker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Reichle and Bernard P. Isaacs, robbery.
Mark McEvoy, felonious assault and battery.
James Gibbs, burglary.
James Burns, burglary.
Charles Strauser, grand larceny.
Carrie A. Bliss, grand larceny.
Nathan Moulton, violating Election laws.
John Quinn, violating Election laws.
Patrick Crowley, violating Election laws.
James Brown, William Fallon, and John Fisher, violating Election laws.
Matthew O'Brien, violating Election laws.
Richard Hohen, disorderly house.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

SEAMEN TO BE TRIED FOR MUTINY.

Upon the arrival yesterday of the steam-ship Merida, of the line between Havana, Vera Cruz, and this port, James B. Garretty, James Carney, and R. J. Lean, formerly seamen on board of the American schooner Parepa, were arrested by Assistant United States Deputy Marshals Barclay and Holmes, on charges of mutiny. It appears that while the Parepa was loading for this port at Progreso, Mexico, the accused violently assaulted the first mate of the vessel, and were taken before the United States Consul at that port and sent on by the above steamer to this City for trial. The Consul states in his letter that upon visiting the schooner after the complaint was made, he found the knob torn off of the cabin, and blood on the inside, the wood-work of the entrance having been cut away with knives. He stopped one month's wages of each of the men. The schooner is commanded by Capt. H. B. Smith, is of 428.76 tons burden, and is partially owned by the firm of B. F. Metcalf & Co., of this City. She is due at this port between the 25th and 30th inst. The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, and remanded for further examination.

ANSWERS REQUIRED FROM GEN. WEBB.

In the case of James Watson Webb, formerly United States Consul to Brazil, and in regard to whom United States District Attorney Bliss has filed a series of interrogatories, as to whom he paid £9,000 out of the £14,000 received as indemnity for the wrongful condemnation of an American vessel, and purporting to have been paid to "certain 'influential Brazilians,'" an order was yesterday obtained from Judge Blatchford requiring that an answer should be made to these questions before the 13th of December, or that in default thereof, he be required to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court, the latter order to be returnable upon Dec. 18.

A FALSE BELL-PUNCH.

A suit was tried in the Seventh District Court, before Justice Ackert, yesterday, in which Charles Abrams sought to recover $25 which he had deposited with the Second Avenue Railroad Company as security for the return of a bell-punch and the faithful performance of his duty, which amount the company refused to return. It was shown by the evidence that Abrams had used a false bell-punch, and had failed to turn in the amount of the fares received by him. Judgment was rendered in favor of the company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C.. 84	500 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12⅝
5,000 do........ 83½	100 Rock Island....s3. 105
5,000 N. W.C.C.G.B. 88⅝	100 do.......... 105¼
600 Pacific Mail...... 40⅛	100 do.......b3. 105⅜
900 Western Union.... 75⅝	100 do.......... 105⅜
1000 do.......... 75½	100 do.......s5. 105⅜
100 do........b3. 75⅝	300 do.......b3. 105½
100 Michigan Central. 64¼	700 St. Paul Pf...... 66¼
200 do........s3. 64¼	200 Kan. & Texas..s3. 6½
400 Erie Railway...... 15⅞	242 do.......... 6½
200 do........c. 16	100 North-west. Pf.... 53½
200 do.......... 16	100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 24½
300 St. Paul......... 36¼	100 do.......... 24½
200 do.......... 36⅛	200 do........s3. 24⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 31⅛	100 do.......b30. 24⅜
100 do.......... 31¼	100 do.......... 24¼
700 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅜	100 do.......b3. 24⅜
100 do.......... 61⅜	200 North-western.... 39¼
100 do.......s3. 61¼	100 do.......... 39⅛
100 do.......... 61⅜	200 do........c. 39⅜
40 do.......... 61½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S., 6s '81, R........12.122⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.122½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........b.c.116¼	13,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C........b.c.117¼
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........122½	1,000 do........12.117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Bk'n. 6s, W.L.103¾	600 Erie R'way...b. c. 16
4,000 C.&O.1st,c.on. 30¾	100 do......b3. 16⅛
1,000 C. & Alt. In...107	300 do.......s5. 16
2,000 C. & Alt. 1st...115	200 do......b3. 16
1,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 80⅜	300 do.......s3. 16
5,000 do........ 80½	200 do......s15. 16
10,000 C. & N. W. C.	900 do........ 16⅛
C. Gold Bds.... 88¾	515 do........ 16
3,000 N.J.Cen.1st,n.113½	200 C. & P. Gt'd..b. c. 89¾
1,000 Mor.&Es.1stC.107⅞	100 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 39⅜
7,000 do........108	200 do......s3. 39¼
5,000 L. & W.1st. 28½	100 do........ 39⅜
8,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83½	50 Cen. of N. J. b. c.105¼
3,000 do........ 83	900 C. & R. I..b. c.b3.105⅜
10,000 do........ 83¼	500 do........105½
5,000 do.....b60. 83½	100 do........105⅜
1,000 do........ 83⅛	100 do......b3.105½
20,000 do........ 83	100 do........105⅜
10,000 do......b. c. 82¾	24 D., L. & W...b. c.119½
46,000 do........ 82	300 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 36¼
5,000 L. S. 1st., c. r. 102	100 do........c. 36¼
6,000 O. & M. 2d... 70	200 do........ 36⅜
9,000 Har. 1st, 7s c.112¼	500 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac.G. B.106½	100 do......s3. 66½
3,000 C. P. 1st, San	100 do........ 66½
Jo. Br.......b. c. 89⅝	400 do........ 66⅜
16,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105⅞	200 do........ 66⅝
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 99	100 do......b60. 66¾
13,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 88½	100 do........ 66⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, r.118	100 do........ 66⅞
1,000 Alb. & Sus.2d.106½	10 do........ 66¾
3,000 D.&H.R B,'84.111	100 Chic. & Alt..b. c. 97½
15 Bank of Com.....121½	12 do........ 97
175 Ninth Nat. Bk.... 80	50 N. Jersey..b. c.s5.132½
100 At.& Pac.Tel.b. c. 18¾	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 24¼
10 Adams Ex...b. c.101⅛	300 do........ 24⅛
17 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.106⅛	1,300 do........ 24
125 do........106	100 do........ 23⅞
100 West. Un...b. c. c. 75⅝	200 do......s3. 24
500 do......s3. 75⅝	100 do........ 23⅞
600 do......b3. 75¾	200 H. & St. J.Pf.b.c. 31
200 do........ 75⅝	100 do........ 31¼
300 do........ 75¾	300 do........ 30½
100 do........c. 75¾	200 do......s3. 30⅜
400 Pac. Mail....b. c. 40¼	100 do........ 30⅞
200 Harlem......b. c.133	200 do........ 31
400 Panama.....b. c.128¼	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98
900 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 61½	30 N. Y., N.H.&H.b.c.145½
900 do......s3. 61⅜	25 Mor. & Es....b. c.103½
	100 Kansas Pac....b. c. 12¾
	200 do........ 13
	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 12¾
	100 O. & M.....b. c. 18¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$10,000 Reg. 5s,'81..116⅜	100 Prod.C.L. & P. Co. 94½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s,	200 West. Un......b3. 75¾
Con........s3. 83	600 Pacific Mail...... 40⅛
5,000 do........ 82¾	7 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 106¼
5,000 do........ 82½	700 Erie Railway...b3. 16⅛
5,000 N. W. Con. C.	200 Lake Shore....b3. 61⅜
Gold bds.... 88⅞	100 Union Pacific..... 72⅞
2,000 N.W.Con.Reg.	500 Rock Island...... 105½
Gold bds.... 87½	200 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅝
3,000 U. P. Land G.. 98⅜	100 Kansas Pacific... 13
10,000 Har.1st C...s3.112¼	100 Han. & St. J..... 24
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st,	200 do........ 23⅞
St. L. Div..... 57½	100 do........ 23¾
200 Mar.L.& M.,Ass.P. 7½	300 do......s3. 23¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$6,000 U.S.5-20R.'67.122¼	$4,500 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.117¼
25,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.122½	7,000 U. S. C. 6s.b.c.125¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 45¾	150 N.Y.C.&H....b. c.106
4,000 do........ 45¼	900 Harlem.........133
6,000 do........ 45½	800 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 40
5,000 U. Pac. 1st...105⅞	3400 do........ 40
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.100	700 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 16
10,000 C.&N. W. C.	20 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 61½
G.bds.bc.b3. 89	500 do........ 61⅜
3,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.110	100 do......s3. 61⅜
2,000C.P.1st,C.&OB. 92	200 do........ 61⅜
2,000 Tol. & Wab.1st. 80	100 U. Pac....b.c.b60. 72¾
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st,	100 do........ 72½
St. L. Div.... 57½	100 Chi.&N.W.b.c.s3. 39¼
1,000 Erie 3d....... 96¼	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 53
4,000 do........ 96½	20 Cen.R. of N.J.b.c.105¼
3,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.105⅞	900 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 36¼
13,000 do........106	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b3. 66¼
3,000 Mor.& E. Con.108	100 do......b3. 66⅜
2,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.107¾	100 do........ 66⅝
1,000 O.&M.Con.S.F.93¼	200 do........ 66⅜
3,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83.102	475 Del., L.& W...b.c.119⅜
5,000 H. & St.Jo. 8s,	100 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 18⅜
Conv.....b.c. 82⅜	100 do........ 18¼
97 Merchants' Bk....123½	200 Han.&St.Jo.b.c. 23⅞
100 Mar. a. p........ 7½	300 do........ 23⅞
100 P.C.L.& P.Co.b.c. 94¼	100 do........ 23½
200 West. U. Tel.b. c. 75⅜	500 do........ 23¼
200 do......s3. 75⅝	300 H.&S.J.Pf.bc.b.c. 30¼
200 do........ 75½	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c. 4½
200 do......b3. 75⅝	100 Kan. Pacific.b.c. 13
50 Amer. Ex......b. c. 60¼	100 St. L.K.C.&N.b.c. 6
100 do........ 60⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12⅞
300 Mor.&Essex.b.c.103½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 N. West. Con.	400 St. Paul Pref..... 66¼
C. G. bs.b3.. 89	200 Del., Lack. W....119⅝
8 Del. & Hudson....121⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 40	100 do........ 23⅜
20 N. Y. C. & Hud....106	100 do........ 23¼
100 Erie Railway..... 15⅞	500 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 30
20 N. West. Pref..... 52⅝	100 St. L. & KansasC. 6½
100 Northwestern..... 39⅛	200 Panama........ 128¼
100 do........ 39¼	

TUESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

To-day was one of the dullest in the history of the Stock Exchange. The market was utterly without feature, and there was an absence of any news calculated to affect the price of stocks. The bulk of what little business was transacted was in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, Western Union, Hannibal and St. Joseph, St. Paul, and North-western. The only stock which recorded a change of any consequence was Hannibal and St. Joseph, the price receding from 24½ to 23¼ and closing at the lowest point. The remainder of the list was firm on slight fluctuations.

There was no change in the money market, which continues to work smoothly, and is well supplied with capital. Borrowers on call filled their requirements at 3@4 ₱ cent., and prime mercantile paper was in demand at 6½@7½ ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $300,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £33,000 bullion from the Bank of England to-day. Consols were strong, and advanced to 95⅛@95¼, the closing prices. United States Bonds were a fraction lower, and closed as follows: Old 1865s at 103½@103¾; 1867s at 108¾@109; 10-40s at 104½@104¾, and new 5s at 104¼. Erie declined from 14⅜@14¼. The sterling exchange market was nominally higher, the asking rates having been advanced to $4 84½ for 60 days' bills, and to $4 88 for demand. The demand was very limited, however, and actual business was done at $4 83½@$4 84 and $4 87½. Speculation in the Gold Room was weaker, and the price declined from 114¾ to 114¼, closing at 114⅜. The rates on gold loans ranged from flat to 3½ ₱ cent. interest for carrying. As business will be suspended in financial circles on Thanksgiving Day, the Treasury will hold its weekly sale of gold on Friday.

Government bonds were quiet and firm, and railroad bonds strong, with continued activity in the leading descriptions. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible was weak, and declined under a free selling movement from 84 to 82½. New-Jersey Central first, new, advanced to 113½, Erie third to 96½, and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds to 89, closing at the highest figures. Central and Union Pacific issues were firm. State Bonds presented no important feature, and the sales were confined to Tennessee, new series, at 45¼@45½.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $5,519,647, against $3,991,057 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $6,582,249 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year were $227,663,764, against $260,149,145 for the corresponding period of 1874, and $271,775,095 in 1873.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114¼	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117⅛	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867s, coup	122⅛	122⅛
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New-York Central	106⅛	106
Rock Island	104⅞	105½
Pacific Mail	40¼	40
St. Paul	36¼	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	66½	66¼
North-western	39⅜	39¼
North-western Preferred	53⅛	53⅛
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾
Wabash	6	6
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅜	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¼
Erie	16	15⅞
Ohio	18⅛	18¼
C., C. and I. C.	4½	4½
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106	106	319
Harlem	133	133	1,100
Erie	16⅛	15⅞	5,315
Lake Shore	61½	61⅜	3,920
North-western	39⅜	39⅛	1,100
North-western Preferred	53½	53	220
Rock Island	105⅝	105¼	2,800
Fort Wayne	98	98	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36½	36⅛	1,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	66⅝	66¼	2,900
Pittsburg	89¾	89¾	200
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅝	119½	600
Michigan Central	64¼	64¼	300
Morris & Essex	103½	103½	300
Union Pacific	72⅞	72⅞	300
C., C. & Ind. Central	4½	4½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	23¼	4,600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	31⅛	30	2,000
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝	18¼	500
Missouri Pacific	12⅞	12⅝	700
Panama	128¼	128¼	600
Western Union	75¾	75½	4,800
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	18¾	18¾	100
Pacific Mail	40¼	40	5,900
St. L., K. C. & N.	6	6	300
Kansas Pacific	13	12¾	600
Kansas & Texas	6½	6½	442
Amer. Mer. Union Express	60⅛	60⅛	150
Total sales			42,266

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,516,000
Gold balances	823,431
Currency balances	951,097

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$60,342,578
Currency balances	2,397,581
Gold exchanges	3,550,356
Gold balances	683,992

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	125	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122¼	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅛	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	117½	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116½	116¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $30,000 for interest and $418,000 for called bonds.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23	Hides, bales	28
Broom-corn, bales	60	Leather, sides	33,879
Bees-wax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	87
Cotton, bales	3,873	Oil-cake, pks	337
Copper, cakes	149	Pork, pks	304
Dried Fruit, pks	15	Beef, pks	474
Eggs, bbls	1,701	Cut-meats, pks	787
Flour, bbls	18,262	Lard, pks	932
Wheat, bushels	203,594	Stearine, pks	35
Corn, bushels	52,208	Butter, pks	4,866
Oats, bushels	47,490	Cheese, pks	3,592
Malt, bushels	992	Tallow, pks	132
Barley, bushels	49,996	Pea-nuts, bags	15
Grass-seed, bushels	166	Rice, pks	259
Beans, bbls	811	Sugar, bbls	302
Peas, bushels	18,600	Starch, bxs	1,845
Corn-meal, bbls	221	Tea, half-chests	8
Corn-meal, bags	2,856	Tobacco, hhds	99
B. W. Flour, pks	98	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	235
Oat-meal, bbls	225	Whisky, bbls	250
Hops, bales	529	Wool, bales	521
Hides, No.	1,469		

COFFEE—Rio held very firmly at yesterday's advance, invoices ranging from 17½c.@20c., gold, but quiet. Other kinds have been more sought after, and at the close quoted ½c. ₱ ℔. higher. Sales, 6,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms; quoted at 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔.... The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 17,535 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 1,500 bags; stock here this morning, 100,976 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 230,956 bags. Stock afloat and loading for the United States to Oct. 25, 194,284 bags, and purchased for the United States to Nov. 20, 178,000 bags.... Receipts of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports Oct. 23 to Nov. 23, 171,722 bags; sales same time, 105,229 bags.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day for early delivery, and prices have been reduced 1-16c. ₱ ℔., bringing Ordinary to 11¼c.@11 5-16c.; Low Middling, 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13⅝c.@13 11-16c. ₱ ℔. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 606 bales, (of which 242 bales were on last evening,) of which 191 bales were to spinners, 328 bales for export, and 87 bales to speculators.... The movements for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, at lower rates, closing weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,900 bales, (of which 4,700 bales were on last evening, and 12,200 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13¼c.; December, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; January, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14c.@14 1-32c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14 9-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port since our last have been 3,873 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 37,805 bales, against 26,037 bales same day last week, and for the week 97,960 bales, against 98,718 bales last week.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,345,415 bales, against 1,193,905 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 60,155 bales; to the Continent, 29,000 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 87,390 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 558,176 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in all lines has been impeded by the rain-storm.... State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet, but without further important change as to values, in most instances. City Mill Flour, suited to the West Indies, offered less freely, and held rather more confidently. Unsound Extras more sought after, but at low figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,100 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 40; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 15@$5 50, mostly at $5 20@$5 40; choice to fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 85, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 60@$7 20, mainly at $6 25@$6 80; and patent at $6 90@$9 75, chiefly at $7@$7 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 75@$7 25; Western White do., Extras, $5 90@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $6 10@$7 25 ₱ bbl.... Included in the sales have been 5,350 bbls., in good part Minnesota and City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been inactive and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$5 15 for inferior to very good Superfine, $5 20@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour continues in fair request within the range of from $4 25@$5 50 for poor fine to fancy Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,170 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4, 300 bbls. good Yellow Western at $3 55, 200 bbls. Tropical at $3 75 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal, bags, $1 25@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔.... Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 70 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—A moderate inquiry has been reported for Winter Wheat, chiefly for low grade Red for export, at about former rates. Spring Wheat has been very quiet and quoted nominally unchanged in price. Offerings rather more liberal, especially of other than prime to choice. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at $1 40@$1 45 for White Western; $1 25 for very good Amber Michigan; $1 15@$1 22 for poor to about fair Red Western, afloat; $1 40 for strictly choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 20@$1 22 for ungraded Spring; $1 20 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 03@$1 05 for Rejected Spring.... Corn has been lightly dealt in. Strictly prime old Mixed Western scarce and held above the views of buyers. Poorer qualities dull and irregular. New Corn offering with rather more freedom and quoted easier, on a slow trade. Export inquiry limited. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels at 75½c. for strictly prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, but generally held at 76c. afloat; 75c. (nominally) asked for prime do. in store; 73½c.@74½c. for steamer do., afloat; 75½c.@76c. for High Mixed do.; 76c.@76½c. for Yellow Western, afloat; and 66c.@71c. for very damp to dry new Mixed Western, and 65c. for new Yellow Jersey.... Rye firm, but quiet; 2,500 bushels prime State taken for distilling, at 94c. ₱ bushel.... Barley in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales reported of 43,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 10 for ordinary to good Canada West, (the latter for No. 2 Bay;) $1 10 for choice four-rowed State; 95c. for very choice two-rowed do.... Malt and Peas essentially as last quoted.... Of Buckwheat, two car-loads of State sold at 67c.; market steady.... Oats have been moderately active at about previous quotations. Business mainly in Mixed Chicago and Mixed and White State. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,500 bushels at 47c. for about good Mixed Chicago, car lots; 43c.@47c. for poor to good Mixed Western, odd lots; 45c.@52c. for White Western, car lots; 48c.@53c. for White State, chiefly 48c.@50c. for fair ordinary to about good, afloat, (with 51c.@53c. for good to strictly choice, car lots;) 46c.@48c. for mixed State, and 47c. for Black State.... Grass-seeds steady, but quiet; 150 bags prime Pennsylvania Clover reported sold at 11c. ₱ ℔.... Feed rather more inquired for, with Bran quoted at 96c.@$1, and other kinds about as before.... Hay and Straw about as in our last.... Of Calcutta Linseed 13,000 bags and 500 packets sold at $2, gold, ₱ 56 ℔., time; market firm.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, in more demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 170 bbls. good to strictly choice, in lots, at 55c.@63c.; 400 bbls., to arrive, at 55c.@60c.; and, at auction, 500 bbls., at 55c.@63c. ₱ gallon. Market otherwise very dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet throughout within the range of $1 75@$1 85 for strained to good Strained; $1 95@$2 05 for No. 2; $2 37½@$3 50 for No. 1; $3 75@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 ℔.... Tar dull at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl.... City Pitch at $2 12½.... Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand, with merchantable offered for prompt delivery quoted at 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but quoted firm at 7c., in bulk, and at 10⅛c.@10½c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined continues in moderate demand and quoted for early delivery at 13c.... Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c.... Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c.@12⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but quoted about steady. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Mess at $22 25; do., fresh inspected, at $22 50; 200 bbls. new City Prime Mess on private terms; 50 bbls. old Prime Mess at $20; 25 bbls. fancy do. at 22; 50 bbls. new Extra Prime at $16.... And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been in moderate demand, with sellers' option, January, quoted at the close at $20 87½@$20 90, and February at $20 87½@$20 90. Sales, 1,000 bbls. January at $20 87½@$20 90, and 750 bbls. February, at $20 87½ ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for heavy to very light.... Cut-meats have been in demand in a jobbing way at about steady prices. Sales, 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 9c., 800 Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range.... Western product nominal.... Bacon more active but lower, on the basis of 11⅛c.@12c. for City Long Clear; sales, 250 bxs. for the West Indies at 12c.; a small lot at 12¼c., and 350 bxs., for delivery late next week, at 11⅞c. ₱ ℔.... Western Long Clear held at 11½c.... Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Short Rib, January delivery, at 11c.... Lard has been again quoted stronger, though somewhat variable as to price, influenced mainly by the Western advices. Demand moderately active.... Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 150 tcs. at 13⅛c., 200 tcs. new at 13⅛c., closing at 13c.@13⅛c., and 25 tcs. choice do. at 13¼c.... And for forward delivery, 2,750 tcs., contract, seller's option, remainder of the year, at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; 750 tcs., last half of December, at 13⅛c.; 2,500 tcs., seller January, at 13⅛c., closing firmly at 13⅛c.; 3,000 tcs., seller February, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c., and 500 tcs., seller twelve months from Oct. 30, at 12 15-16c.... And of City Lard, 175 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12½c.@12¾c.... And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent at 13⅜c., and 150 tcs. West India grade at 12¾c. ₱ ℔.... Beef firm, but less active. We quote new at $12@$13 for Extra and $11@$12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.... And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35; sales, 225 tcs.... Beef Hams have been in limited request at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without change of moment since our last.... Tallow has been fairly active and firm, with sales of 97,000 ℔. good to prime at 9 9-16@9 11-16c., closing with strictly prime City held at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.... Stearine has been in demand and held more firmly; prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c.... Of Rangoon Rice, 1,250 bags, in bond, reported sold at $2 60, gold, ₱ 100 ℔. Other kinds firm, but quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a shade higher, or up to 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, on a strong market, influenced by the reduced offerings, especially of the better grades of refining stock, and a good demand. Sales reported to-day of 1,125 hhds. and 230 bxs., including 400 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8c.; 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9⅛c.; 325 hhds. scant good refining Cuba at 8 5-16c., and 230 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c. And, last evening, 1,600 hhds. and 6,000 bags Centrifugal at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugar in good request at a shade stronger prices.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, 3,300 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan, 1,800 half-chests Congou, and 5,400 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate movement. Sales, since our last, 350 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@15c.; 300 cases 1873 and 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 7c.@8¼c.; 15 cases 1872 do., at 7c.; 85 cases 1870 do., at 7c.; 57 cases 1873 Ohio, at 9½c.; 77 cases 1873 and 1874 Wisconsin, at 6c.@7c.; 100 cases sundry growths, at 7c.@35c., and 1,000 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at $1 15½, and, subsequently, 50 bbls. at $1 16 ₱ gallon, closing about steady.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active, but quoted strong, with room on berth and tonnage suited to the Grain, Petroleum, and Cotton trades offered with reserve.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 5-16d., and, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton (of through freight) at ⅜d. for compressed ₱ ℔.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 900 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 1,250 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 600 bxs. do. reported at 55s. ₱ ton.... For London, by steam, 600 bales Hops at ¾d. ₱ ℔.; 400 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl; 600 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce.... For Glasgow, by sail, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel.... For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 1,500 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Bristol, a British bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, (reported as chartered previous to arrival,) at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. flat; a British bark, 511 tons, with 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; another, 757 tons, with about 4,800 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; another, 531 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 6d. 6d., with option of a direct port, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and an American brig, 260 tons, with Fertilizers, from Philadelphia, at 30s. ₱ ton, flat.... For Antwerp, a British steam-ship, 1,639 tons, hence, with about 9,500 quarters Wheat, at 7s. ₱ quarter.... For Gottenburg, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, at 9-16d. ₱ ℔.... For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, 499 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For the Levant, an American brig, 227 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 35c. ₱ case.... For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 388 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 38c. ₱ case, and £12 gratuity.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,621 head, or 213 cars, of which 112 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 309 cars for the same time last week, and 404 cars for the same time last year; common and medium grades of light stock moderately fair; prices fully ⅛c. stronger than last week's quotations; good to best offerings, shipping grades, very dull and slow; prices about last week's quotations; quality of the offerings hardly up to last week; fewer lots of prime stock and more of common quality; fair attendance of all classes of buyers; 1,600 head were disposed of for the week thus far, but small proportion for Eastern trade; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,047 to 1,080 to 1,147 to 1,301 to 1,387 ℔., at $4 87½@$4 50@$ @$5 35@$5 40; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,092 to 1,150 to 1,162 to 1,270 to 1,358 ℔., at $4 70@$5@$5 30@$5 50@$5 87½; Michigan Steers, averaging 906 ℔., at $4; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,246 to 1,365 to 1,421 to 1,430 ℔., at $5 25@$5 90@$6 25@$6 75; Cows and Heifers at $3 50@$4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,000 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 5,600 head for the same week of last year. Market very slow; no sales were made up to noon to-day; a fair attendance of buyers was present; the quality of the stock is about the same as that of last week; sales this afternoon only 200 head; prices ruling a full strong ⅛c. off last week's opening quotations; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 96 ℔., at $5 12½; 87 ℔. at $5; 84 ℔. at $4 62½; Indiana Sheep, averaging 98 ℔., at $4 60; 96 ℔. at $4 62½; Illinois Sheep, averaging 96 ℔., at $5 65; Ohio Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $4 30; 98 ℔. at $4 60; Canada stock just coming in; the yards are comfortably full of unsold stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week, and 19,300 head for the same week last year; the market opened moderately active yesterday for Yorkers and light weight Hogs of good quality; dull and slow for heavy Hogs; prices ruled at $7 10@$7 30 for Yorkers; $7 20@$7 25 for heavy Hogs; $7 for mixed lots; to-day the run was light; market good for Yorkers; only moderately active for heavy Hogs; prices ruled $7 15@$7 30 for Yorkers; $7 25@$7 40 for heavy, all but coarse lots are closed out.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,142 head; Northern and Western supply ran light, but there was a sufficiency to meet the demand, this being Thanksgiving week, when the call for poultry largely predominates; some of the large wholesale butchers were in quest of Cattle, and there were reports of prices that indicated ¼c. advance, but some lots of Northern Cattle were sold as low as last week; sales of choice at $10@$10 50; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $7 50@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,740 head; the supply being light, there was very good feeling; sales, in lots, at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$6 75. All the stock that arrived was a mixture of Sheep and Lambs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Cattle quiet but steady; receipts, 2,300 head; Butcher's, $3@$3 25; good natives, $5@$5 50; choice, $6@$6 25; shipments, 370 head. Hogs more active, firm, and higher, closing strong; receipts, about 16,000 head; common and light, $6 80@$6 90; packers, $7@$7 15; Philadelphia, $7 25@$7 50; shipments, 1,560 head. Sheep dull and unchanged; receipts, 500 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm, but closed weak; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09@$1 09¼; No. 2 do., $1 05¼@$1 05⅜, spot; $1 05¾, seller December; $1 06¾, seller January; No. 3 do., 88c.; Rejected, 76½c.@78c. Corn very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2 Mixed, 51¼c.@51½c., spot; 50⅞c.@51c., seller November; 47½c. bid, seller the year; Rejected, old, 50c.; new, 40c. Oats closed with a continued downward tendency; No. 2, 30⅜c.@30⅞c., spot and seller November. Barley—Full prices asked, but no demand; 86c., seller November; 85½c., seller December. Rye steady and firm. Pork irregular and in the main lower, closing steadier at $20 25, spot; $20, seller November; $19 45@$19 47½, seller the year; $19 60, seller February. Lard irregular, but in the main lower at $12 42½, spot; $12 40, seller the year; $12 50@$12 52½, seller February. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer at $1 06⅛, December. Corn a shade higher at 51⅜c., November. Oats unchanged. Pork easier at $19 40@$19 45, seller the year. Lard weak at $12 37½@$12 40, January; $12 35@$12 37½, the year.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; Red, $1 15@$1 32. Corn steady and firm; Old, 63c.@65c.; New, 45c.@50c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; Mixed, 28c.@38c.; White, 38c.@42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull but unchanged. Pork quiet but unchanged. Lard strong and higher; Steam sold early at 12¼c., spot and seller first ten days of December; 12⅝c., seller March; later, $12 30@$12 37½ bid spot; sales at $13 20, buyer March, closing with a continued upward tendency; Kettle jobbing at 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales of carlots, fifteen to twenty days in salt; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10¼c. Hams, light average, 10¾c. Hogs quiet but firm; sales Common, light, $7 15@$7 30; fair to good packing, $7 40@$7 60; good Butchers', $7 65; receipts, 11,630 head; shipments, none. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 11. Butter steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 19,524 bales; gross, 19,898 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,034 bales; sales, 7,150 bales; stock, 167,823 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 40. Tar steady at $1 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103½; new 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for money and 95⅛ for the account.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £33,000.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14¼.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper; receipts, 7,600 bales, of which 2,200 were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, of which 12,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s. 3d.@11s. 7d. for Club do.; 9s. 8d.@9s. 11d. for Red Western Spring.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt., and closed at 25s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

A VERY MEAN SWINDLER.

In a certain Troy church on Sunday, says the *Times* of that city, a young man who occupied a seat near the pulpit was evidently greatly embarrassed when the collection was taken up. His pew was about the first into which the basket was thrust, and he plunged his hand into his pocket, kept the collector waiting a moment, and then quickly thrust a bill—evidently the first he could get out of his wallet—into the basket. After the service the young man lingered, and, when the congregation had retired, approached the gentleman who had charge of the collection, and who was counting it at the time, and remarked that he was a stranger in the city, that he was a poor young man, and had, in the hurry of the moment, put a $10 bill into the collection basket by mistake for a $1 bill. He inquired modestly if it would be unfair to ask for the return of $9 to him. The collector, appreciating the stranger's evident frankness and modesty, looked over the collection, and, finding the $10 bill, offered to return it. The stranger declined, saying that he meant to contribute $1, and that, as he had no small change, he would be satisfied if $9 were refunded to him. This was proof positive to the Treasurer that the stranger was really honest, and he accordingly gave him $9, nearly all there was in the basket, with the exception of the bill, and the stranger departed with many thanks and apologies. After the Treasurer reached home he was struck by the appearance of the $10 bill and examined it closely. It was counterfeit.

NEW RAILROADS IN THE PACIFIC STATES.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Pacific side of the continent has made good progress constructing railroads in 1875. Among the pieces finished are 45 miles of the Southern Pacific, from Bakersfield southward, and 50 miles from Spadra eastward; 20 miles of the Palisade and Eureka Road, completing it to the latter point; 8 miles of the Felton and Santa Cruz Road, and 14 miles between Santa Monica and Los Angeles, making a total of 137 miles entirely built within the year. The North Pacific Coast Road, from Sancelito to Tomales, was first opened to traffic in January. The stretches now in process of construction are 90 miles from Caliente to San Fernando, of the Southern Pacific; 180 miles of the same road from San Gorgonio to Fort Yuma; 27 miles of the North Pacific Coast Road, from Tomales to Russian River; 20 miles from Santa Cruz to Watsonville, (much of it now done and to be completed very soon;) 15 miles from San José to Dunbarton; 12 miles from Colfax to Nevada; 10 miles from San Rafael to Petaluma, and 120 miles from Woodland to Tehama. This gives a total of 474 miles under construction, and for nearly all these pieces the iron has been purchased, and on several the grading is far advanced. The Woodland and Tehama Road is to be completed in time to move the next crop. The stretch between San Fernando and Caliente (the most important piece of road in progress, on account of its being necessary to connect the 160 miles of completed road centring at Los Angeles with the general system of the State,) has done much work on its difficult grading, and must be finished before July next to secure its franchise.

THE MARYLAND AMENDMENT.

Gov. Groome, of Maryland, has formally proclaimed the adoption of the amendment to section 8, of article 4, of the Constitution of that State, submitted to the vote of the people at the general election on the 2d inst., restricting the removal of criminal cases other than capital. He says that "as appears by the election returns on file in the Executive department, 58,355 votes were cast for the amendment, and 21,474 against it," hence he proclaims that it has been adopted by the people of Maryland as a part of the State Constitution.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
FURNITURE.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

HEALTH
AND
ECONOMY!

WATERPROOF
DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN & CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) NO. 423 6TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset. New goods.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of F. BLOHM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business herefore carried on as before mentioned will be continued by FREDERICK BLOHM, who will settle all liabilities, and who is authorized to receive all sums of money and other property due the late firm.
F. BLOHM,
SAM'L. W. BAES,
JOSHUA A. CLARK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

WANTED—A SET OF INSURANCE MAPS, SECond hand. Address F. A. FULLER, Station D, stating lowest price.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. R. FLOWER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,863	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,163
623				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
FRED. L. AMES, }
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L.S.] Attest:
HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York,
allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK CITY
Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.
MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE NOtice that on the 30th day of November, 1875, DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street, New-York City, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on account of whom it may concern, a certain promissory note for the sum of $5,917 78, dated the 27th day of August, 1873, payable twelve months after date, made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to the order of the Moore Car-wheel Company, and indorsed by said the Moore Car-wheel Company. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.—Dated Nov. 22, 1875.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LA CROSSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) Room No. 8, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock one million of dollars in view of acquiring adjacent property, and for the transaction of other business. No assessment.
A. F. DAY, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED AT 8 PER CENT. INterest, payable semi-annually, at no expense to the lenders, on first mortgage, improved property in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, by COLGATE HOYT.
References—J. B. Colgate & Co., No. 47 Wall st.
J. B. Trevor, Esq., No. 47 Wall st.
Humphrey & Co., No. 103 Gold st.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

WANTED—AT ONCE, $1,500 FOR FIVE OR SIX years, at a reasonable rate of annual interest. Security given on first-class, unincumbered farm property valued at $4,000, situated in the richest township of one of the wealthiest counties of lower Michigan. For further particulars address C. W. D., care Davis & Viger, Flint, Mich.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by
HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE MAGIC FLUTE—(German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.— THE NEW LEAR — Miss Clara Morris, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (French drama.)

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT—FENCING, WRESTLING, BOXING, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The cable news this morning shows that the Russians have received another severe check in their projects for "civilizing" Central Asia. Khokand, which was thought to have been entirely conquered and settled down, is evidently once more up in arms. The Russians have of late been obliged to make one step forward to two steps backward in their march toward the English frontier. We have never joined in the belief that Russia was a serious menace to the British power in India, for nothing could be done without the active assistance of the natives themselves, and they are not likely to rise against foreign rulers whom they know, in order to place over them foreign rulers whom they do *not* know, and of whom they have never heard any very good accounts. The natives of India would be puzzled to see why they should fight for the Russians. It will evidently be some time before Russia is in a position to invite them to fight.

We should like to know what the Canadian proprietors of the *Graphic* think of their agents and representatives in this City, J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL. Are they satisfied to leave their interests in the hands of a couple of black-mailers? The GOODSELLS have reported to their Canadian employers that they have "prosecuted THE TIMES for libel." They have done nothing of the kind. But even if they had brought a libel suit, instead of getting a lawyer to write us a letter darkly hinting at "exposures"—a letter such as, in the whole course of our experience, we never saw proceed from a lawyer's office before—even, we say, if the GOODSELLS *had* brought an action, it would make no difference whatever in our course. One action, or twenty actions, will not deter us now from following them up. We believe that we are doing a public service by exposing the true character of a couple of knaves who have used the press as a means of extorting money from men in almost all positions, and who have even tried to levy black-mail on a foreign Government. We propose to prove all that we have charged, and a great deal more, and though a fresh action were entered against us every day, we should keep on our work just the same; and the sooner the Canadian owners of the *Graphic*, and their black-mailing representatives, understand the fact the better it will be for them. We mean to get these GOODSELLS into a court of justice by some means or other, and actions for libel against THE TIMES will suit our purpose perfectly. But let us hope that respectable lawyers will not be found again ready to back up by "broad hints" the previous threats of their clients to make "damaging exposures." We should be glad to know how some of those lawyers would relish the exposures which might very easily and very justly be made about *them?*

The *Tribune* remarked yesterday that although the late Vice President did "not escape the asperities and injustice of partisan warfare," even his "bitterest censors" acknowledged "the essential purity of his motives and the amiable simplicity of his character." Not so. Only three years ago this very same paper, the *Tribune*, wrote thus of Senator WILSON: "We drop Mr. WILSON. No one can mistake him for an honorable man." It also described him as a "paltry creature." The writer of this is evidently the editor of the paper to-day, for his style is not varied, and it was only the other day that he announced the execution of another man in identically the same words—"We drop Mr. RAINES." It is dreadful to have this power of utterly extinguishing men placed in one pair of hands, and we can only entreat the *Tribune* to use it mercifully and with caution.

We publish to-day a full summary of the annual report of the Children's Aid Society. A detailed statement is given of the year's receipts and expenditures of the society, and no one can examine these without being struck with its economical administration. In all its various departments of teaching, clothing, lodging, and finding homes for the neglected children of the poor, the Children's Aid Society shows results which, when compared with its income, are in the highest degree creditable to the executive ability by which it is controlled. In an organization so complex, it is obvious that a great deal must depend on the energy and intelligence of its active officers and employes, and the society has been exceptionally fortunate in being able to maintain a very high standard of character and ability among those by whom its work is prosecuted.

The right of the Canal Investigating Commission to punish the contempt of its subpœnas will be pronounced upon by the Court of Appeals. The decision of the General Term of the Third Department sustained that right, and thereby reversed Judge LEARNED'S decision, under which it was held that the Commission did not possess in the Denison contempt case the authority of a court of record. Should the Court of Appeals, which has granted the writ of error applied for, agree with Judge LEARNED, on this point, the new Legislature ought to take the earliest opportunity to clothe the Commission with the required authority. Whatever may be thought of the purposes for which the Commission has been recently used, the people cannot afford that it should have the excuse for imperfect work which would be given by leaving it entirely optional with witnesses whether they should furnish the information needed to bring home the guilt of the canal frauds.

It was somewhat of a surprise to see Ontario go Democratic this Fall, and to find a county whose Republicanism has hitherto been unquestioned render substantial aid to the election to the Senate of the notorious STEPHEN H. HAMMOND. After reading the letter from our special correspondent, which we publish in another column, no one will feel very much astonished at the result. The perversity of the Prohibitionists counted for something, but the incapacity and wretched management of the Republican leaders counted for a good deal more. To the sluggishness and bungling tactics of our party managers, the Democrats opposed a vigorous and not over scrupulously-conducted campaign. They had on their side money—of which the Democrats have uniformly had an abundant supply this year—organization and shrewd leaders, and, as the Republican vote was neither attracted by strong nominations nor aroused by an active canvass, the inevitable result followed. On the whole, the party organization in Ontario seems to stand in urgent need of an infusion of new blood.

In dealing with the estimates sent to it for revision by the Board of Apportionment, the Board of Aldermen has exhibited its usual incapacity for dealing with public affairs in anything but a narrow and selfish spirit. Personal pique and political interest have evidently had a good deal more to do with the changes made in the estimates by the Board of Aldermen than any consideration affecting the public interest. It has made additions where none were needed, and reductions where they were obviously indefensible; and the net result, instead of a decrease of the Municipal expenses of next year, is an increase of some hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The tax-payers have every reason to be thankful that the Board of Aldermen only possesses advisory powers in this matter, and that the Board of Apportionment is likely to pay very little attention to the recommendations of the legislative branch of the local Government.

A POLITICAL ANOMALY.

The composition of the National Government at the present moment forms an interesting subject for study to those who are concerned with the development of representative institutions. Partly by the operation of the Constitution, and partly by legislation, it has come about that the branch of the Government supposed and intended to be the most directly popular is at variance with the other branches, and is at the same time in considerable degree at variance with the present drift of popular opinion itself. The House of Representatives has a heavy Democratic majority, and probably a majority nearly as heavy of Inflationists. The Senate, on the other hand, has a working majority of Republicans, and is pretty nearly evenly divided with reference to finance. The President is a pronounced, and even a partisan, Republican, and takes very firm ground in favor of resumption. While this is the confused condition of the Government, the House of Representatives can do nothing to advance inflation, but may do a good deal for the Democratic Party. The Senate will do little toward resumption, and cannot do much to hinder any partisan steps—not requiring completed legislation—which the Democrats may take in the House. The President can wield the patronage of the Government with little restriction, if he chooses to do so, for his party ends, but can do little or nothing to secure further legislation toward resumption. In this situation of the Government, it is not probable, and is hardly possible, that the real interests of the country will receive any very efficient encouragement from any source. The House and the President will go their respective ways, and the Senate will be substantially without positive influence, except for its part in appointments and in foreign affairs.

The share of the Constitution in bringing about this curious complication is due to the provisions affecting the terms of office of the House, the President, and the Senate. By renewing the first every two years, the second every four years, and the latter by successive changes every six years, the Constitution has made it difficult to secure any radical change in the National Government rapidly—except in very unusual circumstances. Of course, it might happen that the elections of a Presidential year should change the House, the President, and the majority in the Senate; but this is a combination of events which does not often recur. Meantime, the legislation of Congress has increased the chances for the failure of the National Government to respond promptly to changes in the popular opinion. By the acts which regulate the election of Representatives it results that in nearly all the States the elections are held in the Autumn next preceding the beginning of the official term of office, but fully thirteen months preceding the opening session of the new Congress. Thus, the House which meets next month was elected—except a very few of its members—a year ago this month. This confusion is again slightly increased by the election of a certain number of Senators this Winter, who will not, in all probability, take their seats until the Winter of 1877, or nearly two years after their election, and who cannot take their seats earlier than in March, 1877, or a year and two months after their election.

The original intention of the provisions of the Constitution which help to bring about the result we have described was to throw obstacles in the way of sudden changes in the Government and make it certain that the wish of the voters for a change was real and deep-seated. But the effect has been in the present instance directly the reverse of what was intended. The sudden burst of discontent which changed the majority of the House of Representatives in the elections of 1874 has for the most part passed away, but the new majority remains. Now, it so happens that at the present time the people, as is shown by the elections this Fall, are determined to sustain a sound financial policy. But the majority of the House elected a year ago was then, and probably is now, opposed to this determination, and is able to defeat it, so that a very transient desire as to relatively unimportant matters has thrown an obstacle, for the time being insuperable, in the way of another desire of the people on a very important subject. In other words, the people have had their way as to a mood of no permanence, and cannot have their way as to an earnest determination on an essential point—an exact reversal of the intended operation of the Constitution.

Another inevitable consequence of the present arrangement of the tenure of office of the various departments of the National Government is that power and responsibility are both divided, to the injury of the public interests. The representatives of the two parties can only be held to account through the party organizations. Where power is divided, neither party can be charged with full responsibility for its use. The temptation to negligence and corruption under these circumstances is great. Members of both parties will combine to permit or practice evils, for which the members of neither party would dare to assume the responsibility alone. On the other hand, neither party cares to undertake any reforms which it could not gain any credit for since it could not carry them out without the cooperation of the other party. In short, there is plenty of opportunity and motive for doing ill, and little of either for doing well.

Still another fact to be noted in this connection is that when the people cannot readily accomplish a radical change in the Government, they grow careless as to that which they can accomplish. They think that all that they can do does not amount to very much, and they do not care very much about it. On the contrary, if they knew that their votes could and would tell heavily on the policy of the Government, and might completely reverse it, they would, it is fair to presume, cast them with more caution, and might generally show more wisdom and earnestness in their political conduct.

THE THREATENED REVOLUTION IN DICTIONARIES.

The official report of the proceedings at the last session of the American Philological Association shows that the purpose of that body in appointing a committee to take into consideration a reform of the spelling of the English language, is far less alarming and much more reasonable, than it at first appeared to be. In the report of the committee recommending the subject as one for action, it is admitted that it does not seem desirable to attempt such sweeping changes as to leave the general speech without a standard, or to render it unintelligible to common readers. Here is a gleam of common sense, the full light of which, however, would have shown the learned gentlemen that it is not only not desirable, but quite impossible, to make any such sweeping changes in the written form of a language spoken by more than a hundred millions of people. The committee, considering the fact (which is quite undeniable) that the changes in our standards of written speech have lagged far behind those made in our spoken language, propose "a rapid reform of the worst discrepancies;" and they express the opinion that "a considerable list of words may be made in which the spelling may be changed, by dropping silent letters, and otherwise, so as to make them better conform to the analogies of the language, and draw them nearer to our sister languages and to a general alphabet, and yet leave them recognizable by common readers, and that the publication of such a list, under the authority of this association, would do much to accelerate the progress of our standards and the general reform of our spelling."

To an attempt of this kind there is not any particular objection. If it were successful, it might unsettle the spelling of a few words for a while, but it could not do any very great harm; for, after all, people could act upon the recommendation of the philologists or not, as they chose. And we venture the prediction that they will not choose to adopt the suggestions with regard to any considerable number of words. But the effort, however vain it may prove to be, is a modest and reasonable one, and its purpose is laudable, not laughable, as an attempt to revolutionize the spelling of the whole language would be. In fact, what the philologists really propose to effect is a mere assistance or acceleration of changes which are sure to take place, and which, indeed, would take place, and, perhaps, would have already taken place, but for the restrictive conservative power of spelling-books and dictionaries. There is a gradual change going on in spelling and in pronunciation always. That in pronunciation is much greater and more rapid than that in written speech, that is, spelling. In the last respect, the changes which have taken place within a hundred and fifty years are very slight, as any one may see by examining books printed in the beginning of the last century. The diffusion of knowledge, the extension of culture, and the consequent general deference to established standards of written speech, which are embodied in dictionaries and in spelling-books, are the causes of this rigidity. Pronunciation has its standards also; but these are much more fluctuating; because sounds are of necessity much more variable, much less easily settled and fixed, than signs. A cautious effort to bring the signs more in conformity to the sounds which they profess to represent, if limited to those words in which the change in the value of letters seems to have been for a long time clearly established, could do no particular harm, and might be productive of some good in the way of simplifying our written language, which, it must be confessed, is full of incongruities and violations of analogy.

There is, however, a cry for another change which is far less reasonable. A writer in the London *School Board Chronicle*, Mr. LEE, of Manchester, insists strongly upon the necessity of "a pronouncing dictionary of the English language that would meet with general acceptance." To the common mind, the lack of such a dictionary is not very apparent. There are several pronouncing dictionaries now before the public which are sufficient for all the practical purposes of life; and it will be found upon examination that these dictionaries agree, to all intents and purposes, entirely as to the proper pronunciation of all words in common use. There are variations, but they are slight, and they affect very few words indeed, when we consider the vast number which go to make up the vocabulary in common use. But this School Board writer urges the British Philological Society to undertake a radical reform of the language in this respect. Two things seem to him "necessary to be done;" and it should be remarked that he speaks not merely for himself, but that he is a bold representative of a class of would-be dabbling reformers of language. The first of these necessary things is "by a *consensus* of opinion to fix the pronunciation of every word in the language, without allowing, in any case, an alternative." Doubtless, these gentlemen mean well; but do they know what they are asking? It is impossible to "fix" the pronunciation of one single word, not to say of all the words in the language. Any number of philologists, of whatever eminence, might assemble themselves together and declare that a word must be pronounced in a certain way, and in five years, indeed in five months, it might be "the correct thing" to pronounce it in another way. This matter of pronunciation is decided simply by usage—the usage of the most cultivated society. And pronunciation is not learned from books; it is caught by the ear; it comes to us with the air that we breathe; and all that orthoëpists can do about it is to record, to the best of their ability, the manner of speech in the most cultivated circles of society—if they can get access to them. An attempt to "fix" pronunciation is the wildest scheme that could be framed in the mind of a monomaniac on the subject of language.

The second necessary thing "is to determine upon an amended alphabet, wherein each sound in the language shall have its distinctive letter." This, indeed, is necessary if the other is so. For without such an alphabet it would be impossible not only to fix, but even to express, the absolute pronunciation which is insisted upon. But this demand is as foolish as the other, and we may be sure that the British Philological Society will commit itself to no such chimerical project. For of all men, philologists know best that it is impossible to establish an absolute connection between sounds and letters in the living speech of a great people. The letters would lose their value in a few years, and, indeed, the change would begin before the new pronunciation and the new alphabet were well established. On the whole, therefore, we may contemplate with calmness the proposed revolution in our dictionaries. It has been threatened again and again any time within the last two hundred years. Tremendous efforts have been made to bring it about, but the people have gone on pronouncing as they liked, and spelling as they best could; and so they are quite sure to do to the end of the chapter. The English language belongs to the English-speaking people. They make it day by day for their own use; and they will do just what they choose to do about it. Our Philological Association may effect something in a small way toward some reforms of which a need is felt, and there the revolution will end.

M'DONALD'S CONVICTION.

The trial of MCDONALD, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District, has been conducted with great ability. The jury were impaneled on Monday of last week. On that day the District Attorney read the indictment to the jurymen, charging MCDONALD with conspiring to defraud the revenue; he then opened for the prosecution. The case for the Government was closed on Friday, after the production of abundant proof against MCDONALD. The defense offered nothing but the previous good character of the accused, and it finished its work on Saturday. Judge TREAT charged the jury last Monday, and after being out about four hours, they returned a verdict of "guilty" on each of the eight counts of the indictment. Thus within the space of one week, a man who had been esteemed as a citizen of high character, an honored friend of some of the highest functionaries of the Republic, was, in spite of his most solemn protestations of innocence, tried and condemned for plundering the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President ordered that every possible effort should be made to bring to punishment the men who had been engaged in the whisky frauds. The conviction of MCDONALD and JOYCE, the two most conspicuous members of the Missouri Whisky Ring, is a noteworthy triumph. Every honest man will rejoice in it.

We can understand why the condemnation of these men should surprise the people who have been nearest the scene of their nefarious operations. It was their policy to assure their humbler coadjutors in the conspiracy that their combination was absolutely impregnable. They had powerful assistance in Washington; and they had so often told the distillers engaged with them that exposure was impossible, that they had come to believe it themselves. One of the Ring is represented as saying, when a prosecution was threatened, that there would be "music in the air" if any such proceedings were instituted. MCDONALD, on one occasion, levied and collected ten thousand dollars to carry to Washington, in order that "this thing be stopped." This was last Spring; and by "this thing" the conspirators meant the investigation then begun by order of Secretary BRISTOW. The thing was not stopped, and the "music" which these fellows defiantly threatened is less pleasing to their own ears than to honest and law-abiding citizens.

One source of the confidence of the masters of the Whisky Ring was in the fact that they had managed to involve in their operations nearly every man who could be a possible witness against them. Documentary evidence, however, corroborates the testimony of subordinate officials and distillers and rectifiers of "crooked" spirits. When the witnesses, who, by their showing, had been concerned in the frauds came upon the stand, the counsel for the accused sought to destroy the value of their evidence by denouncing them as perjurers and self-convicted felons. A distiller who acknowledged that he had saved seventy cents a gallon on highwines by not paying the lawful tax thereon, and that he divided that amount with the official responsible for its collection, cannot be regarded as an altogether honest and acceptable person. But the whole story of crime, as drawn from numerous sources, is harmonious in all its details. No candid man doubts the guilt of the persons already convicted.

From the first, these men, as well as those who have been indicted for complicity in the same frauds, have adopted the only possible line of policy—"Deny everything." Even while waiting for his sentence, JOYCE, whose guilt had been most clearly established, strenuously affirmed his innocence, and launched his maledictions on "the perjurers" who had sworn away his character. MCDONALD has pursued the same system of indignant denial; and we presume he expects, by this constant disclaimer, to prepare for his return to society when he comes out of the Penitentiary to enjoy his dishonest gains. He and his comrades did not think that men who were on intimate terms with high officials and dignitaries could be tried, convicted, and sent to a felon's cell. They are the victims of a misplaced confidence, and are punished accordingly. So much at least has been gained.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GIRLS.

Of course, no person who is in the slightest degree addicted to sentiment will admit that the present pattern of girl could be improved. It is universally agreed that the fairer sex shall be deemed and taken to be perfect—at least during young-womanhood. The most earnest Churchman, who repeats that we are all miserable sinners, has not the least intention of including the lady of his adoration in that category, and the most sombre Calvinist, who holds with unswerving tenacity to the doctrine of total depravity, quietly exempts young girls from its operation. So, too, we all agree to consider the female sex as necessarily fair. In point of fact, we know that there are individual girls who are ugly to an aggravating extent, but when we speak of woman in general, or of the typical young girl, we invariably represent her as a being morally and physically perfect.

It is, therefore, a bold undertaking to attempt to introduce novel and improved styles of girls. The attempt, however, has repeatedly been made. There was the celebrated double girl, usually known as "Chrissy and Milly," who was exhibited in this country some years ago, and attracted a great deal of attention. She had one pair of legs and two heads, both of which latter were what the theatrical people would call "practicable heads," being able to sing, talk, and wear bonnets. There were, however, obvious disadvantages in this model which prevented it from becoming popular. It is true that a combined soprano and contralto, who could sing duets at half the expense to a concert manager of a separate soprano and a separate contralto, powerfully appealed to the artistic and economic impulses of the average showman; but on the other hand, most men in private life did not fail to notice that a double girl would require two bonnets, two necklaces, two sets of earrings, and two complete stocks of imported back hair. This was a source of expense which was not compensated for by any sufficient advantages, and so the ingenious plan of improving girls by putting them up in packages containing two heads never met with any real success.

Another improvement has more recently been carried out in that home of enterprise and progress, Illinois. A girl with four legs is now on exhibition in an Illinoisan town, and it is reported that those who have seen her do not hesitate to say that she is as great an improvement upon the ordinary girl as the Keely motor is upon the steam engine. With every desire to encourage American inventive genius, and to welcome every invention that has for its object the improvement of woman, it is impossible to share the exulting confidence of the four-legged young lady's visitors. There are, of course, certain paths in life in which a girl would find an extra pair of legs extremely useful. A ballet dancer could do wonders with them, and reap illimitable applause and fortune, until they should come into general use and thus lose their novelty. A young lady who should undertake to become a female WESTON or BATES would easily surpass the most extensive walks undertaken by either of those persons, were she able to walk on alternate pairs of legs. Four legs would also be found very convenient in the skating season, and would afford a field for the exercise of feminine fancy in the wearing of striped hose and ornamented boots, which would be priceless in the estimation of the typical "girl of the period." But it must be noticed that these advantages are limited—with, perhaps, the exception of the last—to certain classes of girls, and would be of no value whatever to the average young woman. It is, therefore, very clear that the device of adding an additional pair of legs, however novel and ingenious it may be, will never be generally adopted—at least outside of Illinois. There may possibly exist peculiarities in the habits of the Illinoisans which will secure a local popularity for the four-legged pattern, but elsewhere the world will be pretty sure to decline to accept any improvement of that sort.

It is more than doubtful if any extensive improvement in girls will soon be adopted. We may concede that the present pattern is not absolutely perfect, but it has, nevertheless, borne the test of time and experience remarkably well. Prudent people will prefer to keep the girls they have, rather than to adopt new models of only theoretical excellence. Indeed, should many more attempts at improving our girls be made, we may expect to see conservative men band together and pledge their lives and fortunes to the task of maintaining girls as they are, and of resisting to the last all efforts at improving nature's best and dearest work.

MORE "MANIFEST DESTINY."

Gen. ORD, in command of the Department of Texas, likens the plunder of stock ranches on the Rio Grande to the piracies of the Algerines. In many respects, the depredations committed by the Mexican borderers are very similar to those of the pirates of the Mediterranean. The captures are made openly, and the plunder is sold as openly in the cities where the expeditions were fitted out. The retaliatory incursion of Capt. MCNALLY, at the head of a detachment of Texan troops, promised to precipitate affairs; for, if he had been captured and shot, out of the diplomatic discussion which must have ensued there might have sprung some better understanding between our Government and that of Mexico. As it is, the Mexicans continually promise to keep order on their side of the line, but they never do. Perhaps they cannot; and, when we consider that a Presidential canvass is about to open in Mexico, we can understand why we should have light expectations of any immediate relief from that quarter.

A heroic remedy is proposed for this hopeless state of things. To make the operations of the marauders more difficult, it is suggested that we push our boundary line forward to the south and west, straightening it at the same time. It is proposed that a new boundary, drawn from the mouth of the Rio Grande and running directly to the head of the Gulf of California, would be about one thousand miles shorter than the present one, and that this would substitute a mountain range for that line now represented by the river. To substitute an imaginary line for a natural one may be a good system of defense; but, before such a proposition is seriously considered, we should be glad to hear what the Mexicans think about it. It must be confessed that there is little cash and still less productive labor in Mexico. Brigandage and beggary flourish. The people are ignorant and priest-ridden, and the country which supports such a bold robber as CORTINA does not invite the investment of capital. But for all that, the Mexicans are uncompromisingly devoted to the integrity of their Republic. It may be a very miserable one; it really does not seem worth fighting for by Mexicans, but like the men celebrated in FITZ-GREENE HALLECK'S verse, "They love their land because it is their own." When some uneasy spirits, during the reign of MAXIMILIAN, proposed that the United States, in consideration of a grant of territory, should assist the Juarists, there was a united howl of derision all over Mexico. JUAREZ, though a fugitive on our own southern boundary, uttered his most solemn protest against any suggestion of a cession of Mexican soil. The patriots, scattered though they were, would not barter one foot of Mexico for any help from any source.

But, though this devotion to the integrity of the Republic has been reaffirmed by the Mexicans on every occasion, some of our own people affect to disbelieve in its existence. It may be difficult for our citizens to understand why a poverty-stricken and badly-governed nation should be so sensitive about what some might call "a small matter." But the pride and sensitiveness have been made apparent so many times that it is not worth while to discuss any alienation of territory until we hear of a change in Mexican sentiment. The rumor of a proposed "rectification of the frontier" comes from Washington. A report of a prospective cession of territory by Mexico originated in San Francisco, where a filibustering spirit is always prompt to assert itself. The statement that speculative adventurers are leaving that port for Mexico is quite reasonable. That class of people is a numerous and sanguine one. The lapse of years has not sufficed to wipe out the "Argonauts" who still hold to the belief that the States of Mexico south-west of our own Republic must eventually become part of the United States. But there must be two parties to the proposed bargain. At present we have only heard from those ardent disciples of manifest destiny, who believe that

"Our flag shall wave at the North,
Where the pole sticks up through the snow.
Our flag shall wave at the South,
As far as we choose to go."

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—The Jetty Commissioners, report advises the use of more and heavier stone in the construction of the jetties, and states that much work has been done, but that much more will have to be done before any good results are obtained. The Commissioners regard the South Pass of the Mississippi as more susceptible of improvement than was the Soulina mouth of the Danube, where a twenty-foot channel had been secured by jetties.

A DOUBLE EMBEZZLEMENT.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Matthew Christie and Archibald McCausland, twenty-three and twenty-seven years of age respectively, both book-keepers in the First National Bank of this City, were arrested this afternoon for embezzling about $2,000 from that institution. They are now in jail. They made false entries of credits in their own names when no money was deposited. Christie's embezzlement is believed to have extended over two years.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"ROSE MICHEL."

The performance of "Rose Michel" at the Union Square Theatre, last evening, was attended by every indication that the piece would gain quite as strong and lasting a hold upon the public as "The Two Orphans." "Rose Michel" is a sombre drama, and, as to variety of incident, it is much inferior to D'Ennery's piece; but it is exceedingly powerful in its simplicity, and it is so well acted and so artistically and richly set that its success seems beyond question. The story is of the briefest. *Baron de Bellevie* is murdered by a rascally inn-keeper, one *Pierre Michel* by name. The crime is known to *Rose Michel*, the wife of the murderer. Suspicion lights upon *Count De Vernay*, a young nobleman who is enamored of *De Bellevie's* divorced wife, and all the circumstances tend to prove his guilt. *Rose* would denounce her husband in an instant, but her revelation would prevent the contemplated marriage of her daughter *Louise* to *André Bernard*, and might break the maiden's heart. Hence a long struggle between maternal love and duty, a struggle ended, finally, by the discovery of the culprit and a more fortunate dénouement for *Louise* than appeared attainable. Such are the incidents in "Rose Michel." They are few, but they are impressive, and whether M. Blum, the author of the French work, or Mr. Mackaye, who is responsible for the version now before the public, merits most praise, it is certain that they are handled with a keen eye to sustaining interest and producing strong effects. The play, it will be seen, has but a single theme—a mother's love. Everything is subsidiary to *Rose Michel's* passion for her child. She beholds the murder and is silent; the son of her benefactress is dragged to prison and she speaks not; the whole world might sink into darkness and she would give no sign. To fully describe by what felicities of construction in the drama, and by what excellences in the representation the audience was yesterday kept in the theatre until after midnight, with the one spectacle before its eyes and the one cry ringing in its ears, is more than we could undertake to do at the present writing, but the fact that there was no decrease in the attention of the assemblage, and no falling off in its numbers, tells its own tale. Hereafter we shall have to refer to the subject—or rather to its treatment at the Union Square Theatre, for the subject is decidedly monochromatic—at greater length. Just now we must be content to say that "Rose Michel" has the elements of a most popular play, and that its rendering under the management of Messrs. Shook & Palmer is neither more nor less than perfect. Miss Eytinge's *Rose* is an uncommonly fine performance in its intensity and force, and a very studied effort—and, as such, already remarkable in detail—into the bargain. Mr. J. H. Stoddart's *Pierre* is an admirable specimen of "character-acting," losing somewhat of its naturalness, perhaps, by the habit of the actor to directly address the audience, but betraying in no other way the slightest tendency to self-consciousness. Equally good is Mr. Stuart Robson, whose lines are indeed nonsense, but funny nonsense, and whose conversations with his pet dog—a pretty sky-terrier who appeared to have gone through the rehearsals of the piece as sedulously as the company—are carried on with a quaint naturalness altogether distinct from his wonted method of pleasing. These three artists bear the burden of the drama, and bear it easily and to general satisfaction. There are, however, other praiseworthy efforts to be noted besides their own. Miss Morant, as *Countess de Vernay*, has scope for a display of the dignity and tenderness in which she is never found wanting, and Miss Nina Varian as *Louise*, gives promise by a very touching portrayal of *Rose's* daughter of adding something more than a pretty face and graceful figure to the stage. Mr. John Parselle, as the *Prefet*, Mr. C. R. Thorne as *Count de Vernay*, Mr. Frederick Robinson as *De Bellevie*, Mr. T. E. Morris as *Bernard*, and Mr. Eben Plymptom as *André*, all have brief rôles and fill them well. The scenery is beautiful—too beautiful, perhaps, for too much *luxe* of stage-dress bodes ill to literature. One cannot, however, quarrel with managers over an expenditure guided by judgment and taste, and over an outlay which unquestionably goes far, in this case, toward commending the play to the public. The views of Paris are rather built than painted, and they invite not only admiration but close scrutiny. The picture in the first act, showing, by daylight, the entrance to the De Vernay Palace, with the Seine and Notre Dame in the background, was a magnificent "set," but the last scene, a gallery in the prison of the Petit Châtelet, with the river, its bridges, and all Paris beyond bathed in moonlight, quite effaced all recollections of earlier sights in its truthfulness of detail and perspective, and its fairy-like loveliness. A gorgeous "interior" in the second act—in which, however, we take exception to the application of satin lambrequins to canvas pillars, art and reality in such matters seldom harmonizing—and a set representing the kitchen in *Pierre Michel's* house, complete the catalogue of the *mise en scène*. Mr. Tissington has done his share toward the symmetry of the performance, and his music to "Rose Michel" is eloquent and appropriate. No one will be surprised to learn that the applause was frequent; that the actors—and Mr. A. M. Palmer—were called before the curtain after each act; and that, to sum up, the verdict was unmistakably for the maintenance of the piece on the boards for many months.

BRIEF MENTION.

Herr Wachtel sings in "The Magic Flute" at the Academy of Music this evening.

Mr. Gus Williams is to be the bright particular planet at Tony Pastor's new theatre this week.

John and Maggie Fielding and Messrs. Conroy and Daly are most prominent among a host of artists at the Third Avenue Theatre this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond entered upon a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre on Monday, appearing, of course, in the ever successful drama, "The Gilded Age."

Messrs. MacDermott and Kernell continue to diffuse merriment at the Eagle Theatre this week, and Miss Ella Wesner and Miss Heilbron are first in a long list of "variety artists."

The Pony Circus is still marveled at by the *habitués* of the Olympic Theatre. Among the specialty artists are "Lurline, the Water Queen," Miss Henrietta Mollenhauer, and Mr. W. Noonan.

The first classical soirée of a series gotten up under the auspices of the Normal Conservatory of Music is set down for this evening, at Steinway Hall. The programme consists of selections from Bach and a liberal allowance of miscellaneous compositions, vocal and instrumental.

The concert tendered to Messrs. White and Cervantes by their friends occurred at Steinway Hall, last evening, and was marked by some delightful violin and piano performances by these distinguished artists, and, also, by the début in the concert room of Mr. J. Harton, whose fine baritone voice will hereafter be listened to with pleasure.

Dr. Von Bülow plays at Chickering Hall to-night. The programme consists mainly of works by Anton Rubinstein, and is as follows: Third concerto, piano and orchestra. Opus 45 in G, Rubinstein; prelude and fugue, Opus 53, No. 3, Rubinstein; barcarole, No. 4, in G, Rubinstein: valse brillante, in A flat, (from "Le Bal,") Rubinstein; fantaisie for piano and orchestra, on themes of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," F. Liszt.

THE WRECK OF THE PACIFIC.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Nov. 22.—The bodies of two men, victims of the steam-ship Pacific disaster, have been picked up, and were brought here to-day by Indians. One of the bodies has been identified as that of Thomas K. Farrell, of San Francisco. The other has not been recognized. Since the publication of the statements of the Captain and crew of the ship Orpheus, a feeling of indignation prevails among the people of this place, and a desire for a searching investigation is manifested. The inquest on the bodies recovered was adjourned from Tuesday last, and will take place to-morrow. The crew of the Orpheus arrived here this morning. The Quartermaster of the Pacific is here, and the Captain of the Orpheus is expected.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FRIDAY FIXED UPON FOR THE SERVICES AND DEPARTURE FOR THE NORTH—A HALT OVER NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA—NO DELAY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The morning was wet and cold, with but few persons at the Capitol. The remains of the Vice President are still in the Vice President's room, guarded by the Capitol Police. The committee representing the Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Department and the Supreme Court, met this morning at the Department of State. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Senator A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Representatives Warren, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio, to mature the arrangements after consultation with the delegates appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts. The committee met at the Capitol this evening, and agreed upon the following order of procession for the funeral. The committee of arrangements, pall-bearers, and mourners will attend at the Vice President's chamber in the Capitol on Friday, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the remains of Hon. Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States, will be removed from the rotunda in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the pall-bearers and mourner, and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to the Senate Chamber, where, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., divine service will be performed. When these ceremonies shall have been completed the funeral procession, under command of Brevet Major Gen. Emory, United States Army, will move in the following order from the Senate Chamber to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, where the remains will be placed in charge of the committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to receive:

Military Escort.
Chaplain of the Senate and an assistant clergyman.
The Physicians who attended the deceased.
The Committee of Arrangements.
Senators Thurman, Morrill, of Vermont, Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. Samuel Randall, Hon. W. W. Warren, ex-Gov. Dennison, Associate Justice Clifford, and Secretary Fish.
The Massachusetts Committee.
The pall-bearers, Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Bayard, and Whyte, ex-Speaker Blaine, Representatives Mills, Wood, and Kasson.
The hearse.
The relatives of the deceased.
The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
Members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.
Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Clerk of the House,
The President of the United States;
Heads of Departments;
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States;
Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia;
Judges of the Court of Claims.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Marine Corps.
Organized associations which may desire to attend.
Citizens and strangers.

The body will leave here at 1:37 P. M., and upon arriving in Baltimore will have a military escort through that city, leaving there at 6 P. M. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, will offer prayer at the funeral ceremonies of Friday morning, and Rev. Dr. Rankin will pronounce the discourse. The body will be placed in the rotunda on Thursday morning, where it will lie in state on the same catafalque used for President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, Chief Justice Chase, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Upon reaching Philadelphia on Friday night the body will be taken to Independence Hall, where it will lie in state until 10 or 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and then be removed to New-York. It is not the intention of the committee to stop in the latter city. They expect to leave there for Boston on the 9 o'clock train on Saturday night.

In pursuance of the Executive order issued by the President yesterday, announcing the death of the Vice President, the following order will be issued from the Navy Department this afternoon:

"It is hereby directed that upon the day following the receipt of this order, the ensign at each United States naval station, and of each United States naval vessel in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that thirteen guns be fired at sunrise, nineteen minute guns at meridian, and a national salute at sunset at each United States naval station, and on board flag-ships, and vessels acting singly, at home or abroad. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of three months.

At a meeting of the colored citizens held last night arrangements were made to attend the funeral of the late Vice President in a body.

MARKS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—Col. Benson, of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has offered the services of his command to the authorities of this city as an escort to the remains of the late Vice President during the stay or passage through Philadelphia of the funeral cortége. At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Woman's Suffrage Association, held here to-day, Mrs. Eliza Turner presented a resolution deploring the death of Vice President Wilson, and declaring that in his death the human race loses a noble friend. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. In the United States District Court to-day, District Attorney Valentine announced the death of Vice President Wilson in fitting terms, whereupon Judge Cadwallader ordered the court adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—The State and Federal courts in this city adjourned to-day in token of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The news of Vice-President Wilson's death created a general feeling of sorrow in this city. The flags on public and private buildings were displayed at half-mast and the United States courts adjourned till this morning.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Common Council to-night concurred in the action of the Board of Aldermen, and adopted the resolutions touching the death of Vice President Wilson. They also appointed Messrs. Brackett, Flynn, and Wilson, with President of Council Boardman, a committee to attend the funeral.

The city governments of Lawrence, Lowell, and other cities to-night, at special meetings, adopted appropriate resolutions and listened to eulogies on Mr. Wilson. Numerous offers of military escort have been made to the Adjutant General.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—The House adjourned to-day out of respect for the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

CITY TRIBUTES TO MR. WILSON.

EXPRESSION OF FEELING AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE — APPROPRIATE RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES.

A special meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, to take action on the death of Vice President Wilson. Mr. Joel W. Mason presided, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the brief notice given of the meeting there was a fair attendance. Mr. Mason said it was his melancholy duty to call them together to afford them an opportunity to take such action as was befitting the occasion. He said he was not able to send notice to each of the members and had to confine himself to an advertisement in THE TIMES, but he was glad, nevertheless, to see so many together. Hon. William A. Darling, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a brief but eloquent address. He said that the Vice President had gone to join a long line of illustrious dead. Mr. Darling concluded by proposing the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is our painful duty as citizens of New-York to mourn the loss to ourselves as well as the nation of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, a true and noble statesman who, in the midst of his most earnest, useful, and patriotic labors, has been suddenly removed from our midst by an act of the Great Disposer of events, and called from the field of his most useful work to the "sleep that knows no waking"—"death's eternal rest."

Whereas, Fully confident that no hero has ever put aside his armor with a more perfect record of benevolent and unselfish devotion to the cause of human liberty on the higher principles of self-government, nor evidences of a more positive devotedness to the principles of our Government, that all men should enjoy the blessings of liberty, and to the end that the nation might rise in its purity of purpose, its breadth of liberal principles, he has erected by the example of his life, as did Phocion of old, an eternal monument, a beacon light that shall shine on through generations yet to come; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Committee assembled, representing the Republicans of the City of New-York, unite in an expression of their sincere regret for the irreparable loss sustained in the demise of our most worthy and lamented Vice President, Henry Wilson; and while thus mingling our tears of sympathy in the general sorrow, hereby give the fullest expression of our grief for the nation's loss, confident that but a single voice will go up from the people in unison with us, "A great statesman has fallen," a man of honest intentions, of noble aims, and self-sacrificing efforts.

Resolved, That in his death freedom has lost a tried champion and a true defender, the freedmen a noble advocate, the soldier a devoted, never-failing friend, true government an undeviating supporter.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the relatives and army of true friends of the deceased in their great loss, and that these resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of this committee and duly published.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY AND SORROW—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THE BOARD.

The Board of Trade met yesterday at No. 17 Broadway, Hon. George Opdyke in the chair, to take action on the death of Vice President Wilson. Mr. Frederick Potts offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. William Orton and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The entire nation was yesterday affected with profound and lasting sorrow upon receiving official intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, whose many personal merits and honorable and successful career as a representative American in his own State of Massachusetts, in the National Senate, and in the executive administration of public affairs, have caused his loss to be deeply felt and his memory to be held dear in the hearts and affections of his countrymen; and

Whereas, The benefits derived by a nation from the noble, patriotic, and wise discharge of the duties assumed by her statesmen in legislative deliberation and executive action are by none more highly valued and readily recognized than by those engaged in trade, manufactures, and agriculture; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this board desires to place upon record this expression of its full appreciation of the high character and personal worth of the late Vice President, Henry Wilson, in all his private, business, and political relations; that his purity of principle in all the stations filled by him was an example worthy to be followed by all who seek or hold any kind of public office; and that his indomitable perseverance in overcoming difficulties, his industry and patience in cultivating and increasing his great natural abilities, his untiring zeal and fidelity in the service of the people, and his self-sacrificing love of freedom endeared him to millions of citizens, with whom we join now in deeply mourning over his decease.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the surviving relatives of the late Vice President, to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of Massachusetts; and be it also

Resolved, That a committee of three, to be named by the Chairman of this meeting, be empowered to present or forward copies of these resolutions and to represent the board, if necessary, on any occasion when public honors may be paid to the memory of the deceased.

After adjournment Mr. Opdyke appointed Messrs. Frederick Potts, Sinclair Tousey, and William Orton a committee in accordance with the resolutions.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. BENET—ECONOMY THE CHIEF STUDY DURING THE PAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The report of Brig. Gen. Benét, of the Ordnance Bureau, shows that during the past year all the operations of the department were performed with a view to the economical use of the small appropriations. In relation to the arming of the Militia, for which larger appropriations are urged, it says: "The last official reports give the following as the aggregate strength of the Militia of the United States: Organized, 84,724; unorganized, 3,701,977; and there is little doubt that were arms and military equipments more freely supplied the organized force would be greatly enlarged." It is recommended to retain the arsenals east of the Mississippi still unsold, unless Congress shall adopt the plan of concentration proposed in 1874, consisting of the establishment of a grand arsenal of construction in the vicinity of New-York City, retaining the Springfield Armory and the Frankford Arsenal as adjuncts for manufacturing purposes, and the Indianapolis, Kennebec, Fortress Monroe, and Augusta Arsenals for storage and repairs, and selling the Allegheny, Watervliet, and Watertown Arsenals. Not more than 17,000 arms will be made under existing appropriations. Up to this date the entire Army has been supplied with new rifles, and carbines, calibre forty-five, and we have now in store a reserve supply of the arms of about 26,000. At the end of the present fiscal year our reserve supply may reach a total of 40,000 arms of the new model and calibre, about enough in case of war to arm one corps d'armée. In our country, where armies are to be improvised, made up on the instant by recruits from the anvil and the plow, the want of military discipline, and training should be as much as possible compensated by the quality of the weapon the soldier is to use. Our arsenals should be, therefore, well stocked at all times with a large reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines, and Congress should, in the spirit of economy, appropriate liberally for their manufacture.

In treating of sea-coast defenses the trial of the 8-inch rifle gun is spoken of thus: "It has been successfully fired 700 rounds, with battering charges, and still remains sound and serviceable, giving an endurance that fully justifies the recommendation of the board, and my approval, that our large number of smooth-bore guns ought to be converted into rifles, as it is entirely practicable to give the requisite strength and consequent endurance by the insertion of a wrought iron tube. We cannot stand with folded hands and permit other nations to get far in the van in a line of improvements in which the United States not many years ago knew no superior. The successful trial of the 81-ton gun in England, is only another move in the great contest between guns and iron-clads, for the hurling of a rifle shot of 1,250 pounds, with a velocity of 1,550 feet per second, cannot be considered the extreme limit to the development of artillery power, and yet for the want of necessary appropriations this country is forced to depend on a smooth-bore system and a few small rifles carrying shot of 180 and 250 pounds weight, which cannot possibly fulfill the important and ever-varying conditions of modern warfare.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD FRANCHOT.

Hon. Richard Franchot, formerly a member of Congress from the Otsego District, died at Schenectady yesterday afternoon. He was a native of Morris, Otsego County, and was born in 1816. He was educated in the common schools, and became a Civil Engineer. Later he became a farmer, and turning his attention to railroad affairs was elected President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and served on the Committees on the District of Columbia and on the Pacific Railroad.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. John Wells, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died at Salem yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. He was fifty-six years old.

Dr. Isaac S. Hunt, a leading physician of Port Jervis, N. Y., and well known in that vicinity and throughout Northern New-Jersey, died very suddenly yesterday morning, of heart disease, at his residence. He was about fifty-five years of age.

RHYMES AND PRONUNCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to Mr. Kirkwood's correction of the *Galaxy* in attributing a couplet of Pope's to Dryden, in your issue of this date, may I point out an equal error on Mr. Kirkwood's part, if he will allow me, in arguing from the rhyme "*tea*," "*away*," that the former was pronounced "*tay*," he adding, as Pope was never "*negligent*," this cannot be attributed to "*negligence*?" Certainly the "most correct of poets" was not "negligent;" and the rhyme named argues neither "negligence" *nor* "*tay*," such being "allowable" rhymes long sanctioned.

E. g.: Dryden thus:

"So bees bear gravel stones whose poising *weight*
Steers through the whistling winds their steady *flight*."

Again:

"One for his legs and knees provided *well*,
With jambeaux armed and double plates of *steel*."

And so: *Express* and *cease*; *struck* and *oak*, &c.

Pope himself thus:

"And authors think their reputation *safe*
Which lives as long as fools are pleased to *laugh*."

Again:

"Nor loss for that malignant dull *delight*,
The glorious pleasure to be charmed with *wit*."

Again:

"First robed in white the nymph intent *adores*,
With head uncovered, the cosmetic *powers*,"

&c., "too numerous to mention."

And, once more, what *rhyme* could be further apart than Addison's

"And sometimes casts an eye upon the *East*,
And sometimes looks on the forbidden *West*!"

R. R. M.

NO. 26 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR THE NEW-YORK WORLD.

From the Ithaca Journal.

There were seven or eight bushels of *Tribune* extras sent through the Ithaca Post Office and distributed on street corners in this village the week before election. Those which came here were made up with especial reference to this particular locality, and *Uncle Sammy Tilden, or somebody in Tompkins County, paid for them.* We congratulate them on the success (!) of their investment.

THE METHODS OF SHARPERS.

THE GOODSELL BLACK-MAILERS.

THE CHARGES NOT DENIED—ANOTHER COMPANY THAT WAS UNWILLING TO BE BLACK-MAILED—WHAT RESPECTABLE PAPERS THINK OF THE GRAPHIC.

It must be admitted that the growing vice of the age is a moral cowardice which makes men shrink from the performance of important but disagreeable duties. Upon the perception of this weakness—upon the thorough knowledge of the horror which respectable persons have of the publicity of the newspaper—the black-mailer lives and thrives. The want of moral nerve in the community has, as was inevitable, largely contributed to increase this evil, until it has grown to such intolerable proportions that society is treated with the edifying spectacle of the Goodsell brothers. These two individuals have been exposed by THE TIMES, in a small measure indeed as regards the new facts which are daily pouring into this office concerning them, but very sufficiently for the purpose of detection and branding. Until these new facts have been verified they will not appear in these columns. But in the meantime it will be well to direct the attention of our readers to the facts that have been published. In an agony of terror, the black-mailing brothers induced a lawyer, who has hitherto maintained a respectable standing in his profession, to write a letter to THE TIMES threatening all sorts of things, and among others a suit for libel. It is unnecessary to say that such an action has not been brought, and never will be, for the simple reason that these men dare not appear in court. The specific charge which THE TIMES brought against them, and upon which they pretended to base their threat of a libel suit, was the black-mailing of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. THE TIMES has published their receipt for $5,000 paid to them by that unfortunate company, and also the examination of C. M. Goodsell by the Miller Investigating Committee. The fact stands uncontradicted and unchallenged that the black-mailing brothers were recipients of $5,000 from the Knickerbocker Company, and also that they were the tools of the man Miller, to extort money from other companies. He, it will be remembered, was the State Superintendent of Insurance, in which department he so conducted himself that an investigating committee became necessary, and Miller was retired to private life. All questions put by that committee to C. M. Goodsell concerning matters in relation to transactions between his firm and Miller he declined to answer. Upon that silence comment is unnecessary.

Since that time, the black-mailing brothers have not had the same opportunities for plunder, but they have made the most of what they had. They attempted the game on Sheppard Homans, one of the leading officers of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of this City, and also one of the most noted insurance actuaries in this or any country. Mr. Homans wrote to THE TIMES, after it had branded the black-mailing brothers, thanking it warmly for its good work, and relating the manner in which he received the agent of the *Spectator*. Inferentially it may be surmised that it was upon the point of the toe, that in fact the agent of the Goodsells was very summarily kicked out. Thereupon they ordered their poor tool in the *Spectator* to attack Mr. Homans and his company, which was accordingly done, though with no more harm to either than would happen to Trinity Church if a rain drop fell upon the roof. And Mr. Homans sums up emphatically as follows:

"In the light of these established facts I fully agree with your assertion that for an insurance company to advertise in the *Graphic* or in the *Spectator* so long, at least, as they are under the management of these men, may henceforth be fairly regarded by the public '*as a confession of weakness, and so far from saving them from suspicion, it will inevitably draw it down upon them.*'"

To meet this unanswerable and direct accusation, the black-mailing brothers instructed their tools to slander the brave gentleman who launched it, and to make small jokes upon his name—retorts which will affect him as much as if the wind had disturbed the nap of his hat.

But Mr. Homans is not the only leading insurance official who has dared to be plain and explicit about these brothers of the horse-leech. Here is the evidence of Mr. Alfred Pell, formerly manager of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three or four years ago, while I was the manager, in this City, of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, the *Spectator* published a long article, full of fulsome praise of the company and myself. Shortly afterward, as I expected, I was solicited for an advertisement, which, knowing the character of the paper, I refused to give. The *Spectator* soon began a course of abuse of the company and myself, which, for aught I know, may have been continued to the present day, but which did not accomplish its purpose in forcing the company to advertise. As the readers of the *Spectator* thoroughly understand its character, its abuse was as harmless as its praise was offensive.

ALFRED PELL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.

What the organs will say to this gentleman can easily be surmised. They will make jokes about his name and say he drops his h's and is a Britisher. But the public will please to remark that neither the tools nor their disgraceful employers, the black-mailing brothers, can deny the assertions of Mr. Pell and Mr. Homans. Those letters convict them morally of being black-mailers.

Skinning skunks is a disagreeable business which can have charms for no one. THE TIMES has taken it up in the interests of society, and, disgusting as the task is, will carry it through until the skins of the two skunks are nailed up outside THE TIMES building on the bulletin-board. Bravado and abuse will avail nothing against a sense of duty, for men actuated by such a motive are encouraged rather than deterred by the slight annoyances of the situation. THE TIMES is determined that the public throughout the country shall know the facts about these Goodsells, and shall recognize them for what they are—two black-mailers, who have gone into the business with two newspapers, as weapons of attack and defense. Hitherto the black-mailer has confined himself to secret charges against wealthy and timid men; such reptiles cannot be crushed by a journal, but only by the victims. But when black-mailers present themselves in the guise of the Goodsells, having in one hand an insurance monthly and in the other an illustrated evening journal, an opportunity is afforded of destroying their weapons and rendering them harmless. And to that task THE TIMES has committed itself with absolute certainty of accomplishing the desired end.

"GO OUT, OR I WILL KICK YOU OUT."

A representative of THE TIMES yesterday called on Mr. Edward F. Beddall, agent of the Royal Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall street, and in reply to a question in regard to the black-mailing operations of the Messrs. Goodsell, proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* and *Spectator*, he said that he had seen what had been published in THE TIMES, and that it had been the source of the liveliest satisfaction to himself, and to the insurance people generally. He further said that he himself had been approached by one of their advertising agents, who had tried to intimidate him in order to compel his firm to advertise in the *Spectator*.

"It was in September, 1873," said Mr. Beddall, "shortly after our yearly report had been published. I was sitting in my office here, when one of their canvassers entered, and after handing me his card, asked me to insert an advertisement in the *Spectator*. I had not been in this country very long, and my partner, Mr. McDonald, was then in the country on his vacation. I knew nothing about the *Spectator*, and, therefore, asked the man to come in again after my partner had returned. Shortly after Mr. McDonald's return, the man came in again, and I told him that we did not care to advertise with them. That afternoon, or the next day, he came back and said that he had spoken with Mr. Goodsell, and that I had better put that advertisement in the paper. This speech was accompanied by a knowing look which it was impossible to misconstrue, and I therefore immediately got up and opened the door, and told the fellow to go out or I would kick him out. I have never heard from the Goodsells since, and I do not know whether they said anything against us or not in their paper, as I never read it."

WHAT THE PRESS THINK OF THE ROGUES.

The following are some of the comments which the press in other towns have made on this affair:

The New-York *Graphic* is Sam Tilden's personal organ, and was throughout the late campaign the most blatant and reckless of all the hard-money organs in New-York. During the last three or four weeks before the November elections its frenzy in favor of contraction was equaled by only one other paper in the United States—the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Neither one of these papers, however, has any reputation for sincerity, and it isn't probable that their frantic mouthings in behalf of immediate resumption had any hand in bringing about the results of the October and November elections. *In the case of the Graphic, we happen to know from the lips of one of its own agents that its influence was offered to the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio for the sum of $2,000, but was declined, the committee not being in the "picter" business.* Up to the time that offer was refused the *Graphic* had published nothing to the disparagement of the Ohio Democratic platform or candidates, but immediately thereafter it commenced its tirades of abuse, both by pen and picture, on the candidates, which were not given up until after the election.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The public, not only in New-York, but throughout the State, ought to support THE NEW-YORK TIMES, both for what it has done and is doing for the cause of political and civil reform. It is just now threatened with libel suits by John Kelly and a disreputable firm known as Goodsell & Co., whose iniquities it has fearlessly exposed. The people should rally to the aid of such newspapers wherever they may be found.—*Hudson Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has enlisted in a warfare upon the proprietors of the *Graphic*, who are also owners of a monthly sheet ostensibly devoted to the interests of insurance companies, but which is in reality a "black-mailing" concern. THE TIMES prints a receipt showing that the Knickerbocker Insurance Company alone paid the proprietors of the sheet $5,000 for alleged editorial services. We wish THE TIMES success in its noble work of exposing these black-mailers.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been instrumental in bringing about more substantial reforms than all the so-called "reform" or "independent" newspapers in the country combined. While the *Tribune* and other sheets of that pharisaical kind are sentimentally deploring the reign of wrong and corruption, or boasting about how pure and elevated their principles are, THE TIMES is quietly, but with practical energy and fearless honesty, hunting out and exposing the numerous giant wrongs which are allied with power and too often winked at in that City. The latest objects of its attacks are the Goodsell Brothers, the publishers of the *Daily Graphic* and the *Spectator*, an insurance paper. THE TIMES charges these people with being corrupt and unprincipled adventurers, who came to New-York a few years ago with a taint upon their reputations, and have since amassed large wealth by a systematic course of black-mailing. It declares that they have been in the habit of demanding lucrative advertisements from insurance companies, under threats of attacking them in their papers. They would first nose around and find out a company's weak points and then make their demand. In this way it is charged they secured enormous tribute. THE TIMES presents pretty conclusive evidence of its charges, and calls upon the insurance companies and all reputable business men to cast these freebooters off. The freeing of the community from a couple of such voracious vampires as these Goodsells appear to be, is a great service to the public, and THE TIMES is deserving of much credit for its honesty and courage.—*Trenton Gazette.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which rarely strikes at a man or institution until it is sure of its game, and then delivers telling blows, has opened out again on the Goodsell Brothers, publishers of the *Graphic* and the insurance journal, *Spectator*, charging them with levying black-mail. First alluding to some disreputable transaction in Chicago with which they are identified, it goes on to show that in 1871, after they had removed to New-York, James M. Goodsell accepted $1,500 from the President of the Anchor Life of New-Jersey, to secure a certificate of the company's sound condition from the corrupt Insurance Commissioner Miller; and that they were afterward active in raising a $20,000 corruption fund to promote the passage of Miller's "Life bill," an infamous measure which the Assembly rejected after a brisk debate. THE TIMES further shows that the Goodsells levied black-mail to the extent of $5,000 on the Knickerbocker Company in 1872, demanding that amount for editorial articles in the company's behalf. And now it publishes a letter from Sheppard Homans, an officer of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, stating that an advertisement being denied the Goodsells by that company, a labored and bitter assault was made on its management by the *Spectator*. An attempt to extort $18,000 from the Spanish Government for the *Graphic's* support in the Cuban trouble is also recounted. The *Graphic* balloon humbug, the miserable cartoons of various towns in this and other States as an expedient for extending their circulation, but which are charged with possessing the character of swindles, and numerous minor attempts at black-mail on Wall street, are also dilated upon at length. Finally, in its editorial columns, THE TIMES delivers a perfect broadside of denunciation at these "candidates for State Prison."—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has begun a crusade on the Goodsells of that City, who publish the *Graphic* and the *Spectator*, the latter an insurance journal. The charge made is that the Goodsells run the *Spectator* as a black-mail sheet and go for any company that declines to advertise in it. As it is taken chiefly in insurance offices, it is not a very valuable medium for insurance companies to advertise in, as they look for their customers among that part of the population not directly connected with the insurance business. The *Insurance Monitor* joins in the assault against the *Spectator*, and says:

"The reputation of the men who own it has long been such that one word—'greed!' would properly describe it. One of them years ago unblushingly announced his business creed to the writer in the words, 'We are on the make.'" Mr. Sheppard Homans, who stands high among the insurance men, also adds his contribution. He says: "The Goodsell Brothers have long been the terror of weak companies and of timid officials. There are on file at Albany reports of legislative committees showing that these men received money from officers of insurance companies to procure white-washing statements from a corrupt State official, and to influence or secure improper legislation." And he agrees with THE TIMES that for an insurance company to advertise in the *Graphic* or in the *Spectator*, so long, at least, as they are under the management of these men, may henceforth be fairly regarded by the public "as a confession of weakness, and so far from saving them from suspicion, it will inevitably draw it down upon them."—*Boston Herald.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is after the Goodsell Brothers, publishers of the *Spectator* and *Daily Graphic*, with damaging exposure and hot censure. We guess the brothers are not feeling very well just now, and we guess also that some of our Watertown insurance companies are not sorry for them. And we wouldn't be afraid to wager a big apple that both guesses are correct.—*Watertown Times.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a two-story brick stable, at the rear of the Brooklyn *Eagle* office, which was in a few minutes filled with smoke. It was at one time feared that the building was in danger. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department, and the playing of seven streams of water turned on the flames by the men in charge of the *Eagle* fire apparatus, prevented serious damage. The loss on the stable, which was owned by Doughty & Smith, amounted to $500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Long Island Fire Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is not known.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of Leonard & Ellis' oil warehouse and refinery, No. 88 West street, originating in some unknown manner. Damage to stock and building, $400; insured. John McGarvey, of No. 161 Prospect street, Brooklyn, in making his escape from the building when the fire broke out, fell from a ladder and sustained severe injuries.

The freight warehouse of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company at Cape Vincent took fire yesterday morning from the sparks of an engine. The flames made such rapid progress that fears were entertained for the safety of the large elevator and mill adjacent, and assistance was called for from Watertown.

Early Monday evening the barn belonging to Seymour Moss, on Plain Hills, in Norwich, Conn., was destroyed by fire, together with four cows, a yoke of oxen, one horse, and other contents.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 127 Duane street, occupied by Lynch & Co., dealers in wool. Damage to building and contents, $100.

Cruger & Buckingham's stable, on Cottage street, Jersey City Heights, was destroyed by fire between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $1,100, and is fully insured.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

CYRILLE DION WINS THE GREAT MATCH AFTER AN EXCITING CONTEST—INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE GAME—THE SCORES.

The fourth game for the Delaney emblem of the championship of America was played in Tammany Hall last evening. The contestants were Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, champion, and besides the emblem there was a stake of $1,000 involved. The championship emblem was originally won by Maurice Vignaux, at the Delaney tournament of last year. Mr. Joseph Dion was the first player to challenge for it, but he was defeated. Then Vignaux forfeited the emblem to Albert Garnier, who subsequently forfeited it to Mr. Daly. There was thirty minutes delay in commencing the game. The lead was won by Daly, who scored a single carom, and Dion made 8. Single figures fell to each until the fifth inning, when Dion drove the two object balls before him along the foot rail and across the table, until he made 43 caroms out of them. His last stroke was an easy one to make, but the cue ball hit the object ball too full, and failed to reach the second one. The "leave" was a fair one for Daly, but the balls rolled heavily and were soon tightly wedged together. They were then spotted, and Daly counted. However, the run yielded him but 16 caroms. Dion, with a couple of long force shots and a short draw, got the balls in good shape near the left side rail, where he nursed them for a score and a half of caroms. Then he carried them along to the head of the table, and nursing them from the right to the left made an additional 20, or in all half a hundred. This gave Dion the first call, the score then standing 107 to 23 in his favor. The balls were in fine position near the left-hand upper corner, but Daly soon had them separated, the inning netting him but half as many as his opponent had secured. In his ninth Daly was again so unfortunate as to have the balls "freeze" upon him, after he had scored 11. Dion followed with 1, Daly caught a cipher, and then the former made another splendid run. He nursed them along the left side rail until he scored 46. Then he made a force shot the entire length of table; but the object ball rolled too far, and the next stroke was a difficult one. A spread shot half the length of the table proved successful; then a few more hard-earned caroms, and a run of 51 was concluded. These double figures so often repeated increased Dion's lead very materially. Daly, however, with a run of 23 in his fourteenth and 47 in his twenty-first, reduced this lead very considerably, as Dion meanwhile made but small counts. The score at the end of the twenty-first stood: Dion, 228; Daly, 199. Dion's run of 52 in his twenty-second inning was well earned. At no time were the balls in what is known as nursing shape. The caroms were all difficult to make, but the player seemed equal to the emergency. His two-cushion shots were accurately calculated and skillfully executed. So too, were his follows, draws, and spread strokes. Indeed, his playing at this stage of the game was most brilliant. On the other hand, Daly played as if he was but little interested in the result. It was not until in his twenty-ninth inning that he shook off this lethargy. In this inning he made 65 caroms, the most of them exceedingly difficult ones. All told, he did not make more than 24 by nursing. His sixty-fifth stroke was too light, and the cue ball remained in contact with the red. The balls were spotted, but he failed to count. The run had closed the gap, however, and for the first time since the game commenced the players were on even terms. Then Daly supplemented his run with another one of 44, which gave him the lead, but only for a few moments, however. For Dion, in his thirtieth, made the neat little run of 43, which gave him the lead by two points. But a 19 by Daly and a cipher by Dion reversed it again, and then the former continued to increase his lead. He was now playing his best game. The balls were rolling to suit him, and in his thirty-sixth inning he did some of that delicate nursing for which he is famous, but he left the balls in excellent shape for Dion. The latter scored 39, after which a call of the game showed Daly to be 82 points ahead. The first safety play in the game was made in the fortieth inning by Daly. The balls were in a hazardous position, and rather than attempt them he played for safety. Dion was equal to the occasion, however, made the shot amid great applause, and counted 14 caroms in succession. The score at the end of the 56th inning stood 557 to 550 in favor of Daly. Then a nought fell to both, and then another to Daly. This gave Dion an opportunity of taking the lead and winning the game. With a run of 50 he closed the game and found himself the champion. Following is the summary:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.—Fourth match game at three-ball billiards, 600 points up, with 2⅜-inch balls, on a 5 by 10 W. H. Griffiths & Co.'s table, with Delaney wire cushions, for the Delaney emblem, the American championship, and a stake of $1,000. Contestants—Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, champion. Score—Daly, 557; Dion, 600. Highest runs—Daly, 104, 65, 50; Dion, 52, 51, 50. Innings—Daly, 48; Dion, 48. Winner's average, 12½; loser's, 11 29-48. Masse shots made—Daly, 15; Dion, 10. Time of game—Three hours and twenty-eight minutes. Referee, Mr. Gleason.

Daly—1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 16, 25, 0, 11, 0, 48, 0, 1, 23, 6, 7, 1, 0, 7, 0, 47, 9, 0, 3, 2, 10, 13, 0, 65, 44, 19, 2, 4, 1, 0, 104, 0, 0, 12, 0, 50, 2, 3, 3, 12, 0, 0, 0—557.

Dion—8, 3, 0, 3, 43, 50, 4, 18, 1, 51, 3, 0, 6, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 19, 1, 8, 52, 3, 7, 4, 1, 4, 2, 3, 43, 0, 1, 1, 5, 0, 39, 1, 29, 26, 14, 6, 5, 0, 49, 0, 27, 0, 50—600.

A STRIKE IN THE AMSTERDAM MILLS.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

Between 800 and 1,000 employes of the various manufactories of knit woolen goods in this place are on a strike against a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages, which was agreed upon by the mills last week. A similar reduction was made a few weeks ago, but the mill-owners say that they are unable to continue business in the present state of the markets unless the second reduction is accepted by the operatives. Although there are a large number engaged in the strike, it is not likely to become general, as there seems to be no organization, and the strikers cannot sustain themselves long without work. Some of the mills have shut down, and may not open again this Winter. Besides the strikers mentioned, about 150 female operatives from the mills of McDonald, Kline & Co., Schuyler, Blood & Co., Philips, Gardener, and others, have struck for wages claimed to be due them for overwork.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for this week (ready to-day) is beyond question the finest specimen of an illustrated newspaper ever produced. It gives on a supplement sheet, 18 by 51½ inches, a beautifully-engraved bird's-eye view of Fairmount Park and the Centennial buildings as they appear to-day, informing the public of the present condition and future magnificence of the Centennial grounds, and forming a grand panoramic picture four feet in length—a marvel in wood engraving. This newspaper gives a portrait of the late Vice President Wilson, illustrates the unveiling the monument to Edgar Allen Poe, at Baltimore, with portrait of the poet; "Opening Concert at Chickering Hall, by Von Bülow," and numerous other beautiful pictures. Price, with supplement, 10 cents.—*Gazette.*

WHY RUN ANY RISK with your cough, cold, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm and in healing the inflamed parts.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.
NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
BLACK-MAILING AS A TRADE.
THE UNITED STATES MINT AND SPECIE RESUMPTION.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN; CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.
OUR FRESH WATER FISH; CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.
CURRENT LITERATURE; VARIETIES.
MINERAL FERTILIZERS; FARM FRAGMENTS; CARE OF A SINGLE COW.
RESPONSIBILITY OF SEEDSMEN; FALL PLOWING.
THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

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Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

ENO—CHRISTMAS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 239 5th av., JOHN C. ENO to HARRIETT A. CHRISTMAS, daughter of Charles H. Christmas, Esq.

ILSLEY—BURKHALTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. S. P. Rossiter, STILLMAN ILSLEY to ROSAMOND H. BURKHALTER.

JOHNSON—BARRETT.—On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the house of John F. Henry, Esq., No. 140 Second place, Brooklyn, by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. C. C. Parker, of New-Jersey, Miss F. A. BARRETT, of Brooklyn, to Mr. ELI B. JOHNSON, of Burlington, Vt. No cards.

DIED.

ADEE.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, of pneumonia, CATHERINE A., wife of J. W. Adee, aged 68 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 306 West 24th st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BARR.—On Monday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, JOHN IRVING BARR, in the 79th year of his age.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at his residence, No. 134 East 70th st., RUFUS BROOKS, aged 63 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 353 West 15th st., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12:30 o'clock.

BUNKER.—On Monday, 22d inst., WILLIAM J. BUNKER, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

COFFIN.—On Second day, Eleventh month, (Nov. 22,) EMMA L., wife of Isaac Sherwood Coffin, and daughter of Abraham W. and Phebe B. Leggett.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 323 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLES.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday evening, 21st inst., SAMUEL COLES, aged 93 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 24th, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Cheshire, Amity st.

DECKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, after a long illness, MATHEW M. DECKER, in the 50th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 152 West 11th st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Third day, 23d inst., RICHARD FIELD, in the 84th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn st., on Fifth day, the 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

FISH.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., WILLIAM HENRY FISH, in the 55th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 21, ELIZA COOK, wife of J. Howard Foote.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Rev Dr. Budington's,) on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be buried in Green-Wood.

FERRY.—At Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 21, ORRIS SANFORD FERRY, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral services from the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, on Friday, the 26th, at 1 P. M. Carriages at South Norwalk Station on arrival of 10 A. M. express from 42d st.

JACOBUS.—On Monday, Nov. 22, DAVID JACOBUS, after a short illness, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral service at his late residence, No. 325 West 28th st., Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken by the 8:30 A. M. train, Erie Railway, to Paterson, Nov. 24, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the Reformed Church, Pompton Plains, N. J. Services at the church at 12 M.

MALLORY.—On Monday, Nov. 22, KATE M., wife of John C. Malloy, Jr.
Funeral services from the residence of her father, Robert S. Place, No. 387 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MESICK.—At Claverack, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 20, MARY BLISS, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Mesick.

MYERS.—On Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., ALICE, daughter of Myer S. and Matilda Myers, aged 19 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 421 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

POLLAK.—On Monday morning, C. B. POLLAK, in his 60th year.
His friends and the members of Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 1,239 3d av., near 71st st., Wednesday morning at 9:30.

RUSH.—At Catskill, N. Y., on the 21st inst., of pneumonia, RICHARD, infant son of Ella Day and Lieut. Richard Rush, United States Navy, aged 7 weeks.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, LAVINIA, widow of the late Thomas B. Smith, aged 79 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 144 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WASHBURN.—Suddenly, with rheumatism of the heart, FREDERICK BAKER WASHBURN, in the 24th year of his age.
His remains were taken to Boston for interment.

WHITE.—On Monday evening, 22d inst., LEWIS J. WHITE, in the 62d year of his age.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 West 20th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; from thence to Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., near 6th av., where a solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

WELLINGTON.—On Monday, Nov. 22, ANN C., beloved wife of William Wellington.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 241 West 51st st., on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES:
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

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NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
Dinner to be provided for 1,300 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to us by personal visitation. Contributions of the various supply of provisions, poultry, and other goods respectfully solicited and thankfully received at the mission.
Money may be sent to the Treasurer, H. E. TOMPKINS, Esq., Post Office Box No. 4,512.
Doors open from 11 to 4 o'clock.
WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

AN APPEAL FOR POOR SOLDIERS.
The Ladies' Union Relief Association to aid disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late rebellion, make their annual Thanksgiving appeal for provisions or money. Donations may be sent to their rooms in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st., near 6th av., on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON or THURSDAY MORNING.
Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, No. 135 West 31st st., President of the association.
Mrs. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 335 West 14th st., Treasurer.
Mrs. B. H. ROGERS, No. 333 West 31st st., Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE HAS conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

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PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, a private library, comprising a very choice selection of works in the different departments of literature, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS. To be sold FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 27, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALE!
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and now on exhibition.
SALE PEREMPTORY, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,
FINE MODERN PAINTINGS,
mostly cabinet size, collected by a well-known connoisseur in fine pictures during many years; very desirable specimens, pleasing, and finely executed, by celebrated artists; richly framed and in the best condition.
This entire collection will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, without limit or reservation.
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ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms day and evening—consigned by Messrs. Kimball & Cabus, to be sold by auction, without reserve, to reduce their stock—comprising their best manufacture in parlor, bedroom, library, and dining-room suits, buffets, cabinets, easels, library cases, parlor and library tables, &c., &c., in beautiful designs. Also included, a large collection of pottery, porcelain, art goods, Flemish mugs and pitchers, Bohemian glass, two Axminster carpets, curtains, &c.
Sale AFTERNOONS of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 26th and 27th, at 3 o'clock.
The exhibition will be open Thanksgiving Day and evening. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.
The Messrs. LEAVITT respectfully announce that in consequence of the storm last evening the sale of paintings (by order of Assignee) will be sold THIS (Wednesday) EVENING; also, FRIDAY EVENING. The paintings to be sold Friday will be on exhibition Thanksgiving Day and evening at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.
A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at No. 14 Pine st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, to take action in reference to the death of Vice President Wilson.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

GOLD PENS.
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AS THERE HAS BEEN SO LITTLE SAID lately upon the subject, and as there may be misapprehension (among certain lunatics) regarding the new novel,
INFELICE,
the publishers would rise to explain that the book was written by a certain lady of Mobile, Mrs. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON, author of such works as "Beulah," "St. Elmo," "Macaria," "Vashti," "Inez," &c., and that her publishers are those earthen vessels known among men as . G. W. CARLETON & CO., New-York.

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BEULAH, THE NOVEL, IS A VERY good novel; but the novel INFELICE is better, (by the same author).
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VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC
ENGINEERING MAGAZINE,
NO. 6, VOL. XIII., FOR DECEMBER, NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
"Bridge and Tunnel Centres," by JOHN B. MCMASTER, C. E.—II., (illustrated;) "Embankments and Reservoirs—Their Failure and Suggestions for their Construction;" "Public Works in Egypt;" "Refractory Materials—On Fireclay and Other Refractory Materials," by GEORGE J. SNELUS, F. C. S.; "Building Stones," by A. T. WALMSLEY; "Railway Safety Appliances," by F. J. BRAMWELL; "Lime in the Blast Furnace," by I. LOWTHIAN BELL; "Theories of Voussoir Arches," by Prof. WILLIAM CAIN, C. E.; "Coupled Locomotives;" "The Construction of Ellipses," by JOHN H. GILL, C. E., (illustrated;) "On the Alleged Expansion in Volume of Various Substances in Passing by Refrigeration from the State of Liquid Fusion to that of Solidification," by ROBERT MALLET, F. R. S.; "On Hyperbolic Wheels," by Prof. L. G. FRANCK, (illustrated;) "The Channel Tunnel—Position of the Enterprise;" "Relations of Titanium to Iron," by RICHARD AKERMAN; "The Main Drainage of Par s;" "The Use of Steel," by J. BARBA; "On River Gauging and the Double Float," by Prof. S. W. ROBINSON.
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RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
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ST. ELMO, THE NOVEL, IS A VERY good novel; but the novel INFELICE, is better (by the same author).
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A NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM BY MILLARD.—Just Published—"And there were Shepherds." A new Christmas Anthem in G, by HARRISON MILLARD. Price, 75c.
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INEZ, THE NOVEL, IS A VERY GOOD novel; but the novel INFELICE is better (by the same author). G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 23, the following announced auction sales were made:

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement, with lot 18 by 80, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $6,900, to Alexander Hiller, second mortgagee. Also the three-story brick tenement, with lot 18 by 80, adjoining above, for $6,700 to the same buyer. The same firm, under the direction of the Executors of Hetty Hutton, deceased, sold the two-story frame, three-story brick, and four-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 221 Mott street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, for $11,000, to B. F. Stilwell.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at Executor's sale, by order of A. A. Peterson, Executor, sold the five-story marble-front store, with lease of lot 24.2 by 76.2, No. 111 Chambers street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street, for $15,000, to Edward Bridge. The lease is one from the Trustees of Grace Church, for a term of twenty-one years from May 1, 1872; the present ground rent, $1,100 per annum and taxes. The same firm withdrew the auction sale of the premises Nos. 304, 306, and 308 East Eleventh street, east of Second avenue, upon a bid of $24,000.

William Kennelly, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 141.8 feet west of Fourth avenue; sold for $21,100, to Mrs. Fannie G. Parsons.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., in partition, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue; sold for $2,600, to Joseph D. Fay.

R. V. Harnett, in foreclosure, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, one lot, 22 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 23.11 feet south of One Hundredth street; sold for $4,688, to Robert T. Edwards, plaintiff.

The following sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of the premises No. 9 Monroe street, adjourned sine die; sale by the same auctioneer of one lot on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street, adjourned to Dec. 23; and sale by James M. Miller of four lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Eightieth street, adjourned sine die; sale by the same auctioneer of the premises No. 79 East Seventh street, adjourned to Nov. 30.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Canal and Hester streets. Also, a similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 73, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot, 130 by 100 by 28 by 100 by 108 by 200, on Madison avenue, west side, and extending through to Washington avenue, 90 feet south of Marble street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 205.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 485, part 3 of the Dyckman estate. Also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick tenement, with lot, East 56th st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x80	$6,900
1 three-story brick tenement, with lot, adjoining above, lot 18x80	6,700
1 two-story frame, 1 three-story brick, and 1 four-story brick house, with lot, No. 221 Mott st., w. s., between Spring and Prince sts., lot 25x100	11,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story marble-front store, with lease of lot, No. 111 Chambers st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Church st., lot 24.2x76.2, lease dated May 1, 1872, for 21 years, ground rent $1,100 and taxes	$15,000

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brown-stone front house, with lot, No. 42 East 29th st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 20.10x98.9	$21,100

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

4 lots, East 114th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th av., each 25x100	$2,600

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, 8th av., w. s., 23.11 ft. s. of 100th st., 22x100	$4,688

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.

137th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., 100x102.2; also, 137th st., n. e. corner of 12th av., 100x99.11; also, 138th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 43.11x149.9½x143.2, ½ part of; Howard W. Coates to George H. Peck	$5,250
Vermilyea av., n. e. corner of Academy st., 150x175, ½ part of; also, irregular lot, block 151st st. and 152d st., e. of 10th av.; same to same	3,447
138th st., Bloomingdale road and Boulevard, 25x26.4x120.1x111.10⅝; ½ part of; same to same	1,000
60th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; ½ part; of same to same	nom.
Anderson av., 3 50-100 ft. e. of Birch st., 200x18 26-100 to Claremont av., x171 8-100, 24th Ward; same to same	2,218
78th st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.9x102.2; Charles C. Brinckerhoff and wife to Andrew Brinckerhoff	20,000
78th st., same property; Sarah S. Brinckerhoff and husband to Charles C. Brinckerhoff	20,000
59th st., n. s., 34.3 ft. w. of Circle, 5 inches x 25; also, Circle, w. s., 51.2½ ft. s. e. of 59th st., 5 inches x17.7¼; William M. Tweed and wife to Vernon K. Stevenson	nom.
50th st., s. s., 481 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5, (leasehold;) Samuel B. Bussell to Samuel A. Kaborg	26,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 65th st., 25.5x75; Lazarus Mannheimer and wife and others to Rosalie Neuberger	24,000
40th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; Charles T. Rodgers to People's Savings Bank, (leasehold)	nom.
13th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3½; William H. Dwinelle to John F. Marshall	15,000
15th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x100.5; William Spearing and wife to Miles A. Stafford	30,000
63d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; William E. Steward and wife to George G. Lake	20,000
5th av., s. w. corner of 44th st., 28.10x125; Susan F. Blackinton to Isaac V. Brokaw	115,000
126th st., s. s., 253.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11; Francis Forbes, Referee, to Lewis J. Simmons	10,000
New-York and Harlem Railroad, 130 ft. s. of Welch st.; Alfred Roe, Referee, to Henry W. Beins	500
64th st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to William A. Cauldwell	8,000
23d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100; also 24th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av.; Elizabeth Sloan to Sumner S. Ely	39,500
25th st., s. e. corner 1st av., leasehold; James Kelly to Edmund Holly	600
25th st., same property; Edmund Holly to Joanna Kelly	600
East Broadway, n. s., No. 92, 25x80; Peter S. Henderson, Executor, to Maurice O'Brien	8,600
Mary st., s. s., 250.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Amelia Steele to Frank Wensel	900
Courtlandt av., n. w. corner Gouverneur st., 115.9¾x150; Christopher Fine and wife to Caroline J. Sanguinetti	800
1st av., w. s., 24.8¼ ft. s. of 29th st., 74.0½x75; William Spearing and wife to Selim Marks	61,500
College av., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Villa place, 50x100, (23d Ward;) Emma M. Birdsall and husband to Anna E. Briggs	6,000
King's Bridge road, w. s., 127.58-100 ft. e. of Chittenden lands, irregular; Nicholas A. Lespinasse and wife to Achille Nicolas	5,000
King's Bridge Road, same property; Achille Nicolas to Francis Tomes	nom.
83d st., s. s., 201 ft. e. of 4th av., 21.9¾x102.2; John L. Bleakley and wife to Arnold H. Wagner	10,000
44th st., n. s., 480.4½ ft. e. of 4th av., 15.7½x100.10; D. Garrison and wife to David Miller	10,500
20th st., s. s., 101.5 ft. e. of 11th av., 16.8x91.8; Eliza Dempsey and husband to James C. Waldo	7,500
Washington st., e. w. corner William st., 142x15.5x212.2, (23d Ward;) Konrad Koenig and wife to Agatha Brueckner	2,900
72d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x102.2; J. Mansfield Davies and wife to Benjamin G. Arnold	nom.
11th av., n. e. corner 145th st., 375x99.11; same to same	nom.
1st av., n. e. corner 41st st., 25x75; Joseph W. Duryee and wife to James W. Clarke	16,500
Morris av., s. w. corner Lowell and Concord sts., 50x100; Daniel Bates to John Bates, (23d Ward)	25,000
57th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Sarah J. Mead and husband to William A. W. Stewart	nom.
6th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington av., 50x irregular, 23d Ward; Barnard M. Chave and wife to Magdalena Kuntz	2,000
Broadway, e. s., 17.9 ft. s. of 53d st., 11.8x58.9x[illegible]; Joseph H. Godwin to Howard W. Coates	8,606
57th st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Gustavus A. Goldsmith and wife to Joseph Reckendorfer	nom.
6th av., n. e. corner of West Washington place, 38x59.4x50.7x irregular; also lot adjoining, 20x57.4x irregular; James D. Emerest and wife to Aaron Lloyd	8,100
128th st., n. s., 495 ft. w. of 3d av., 5x99.11; George M. Busteed and wife to Richard G. Busteed	1,300
64th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.5	....

LEASES RECORDED.

West 28th st., No. 24, 21 years; Samuel Doughty to Daniel Knight	$3,500
10th av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 40th st., 24.8x100, 5 years; Robert H. Hurne to Adolph Strauss	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FULL FRONT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house in 17th st. for $22,000; any buyer for good houses, all sizes and prices, will find the best assortment at RIKER & CO.'S, No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house on 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price reasonable. For further particulars apply to DOUGLAS MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

GREAT SACRIFICE FROM COST.—TWO lots on Madison av., (Park block,) excavated, sewered, ready for immediate improvements; will exchange for private dwelling, flat, or tenement, or perhaps small, choice country seat, on "hard tack" basis. Also, a choice corner lot on Lexington av., free and clear, for equity in a low price dwelling or tenement. E. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Building, corner 3d av. and 25th st.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

A splendid business property is offered for sale; is finely located, in thorough condition; rents now for $15,000; price low. Only principals need apply to PORTER & GOULD, Drexel Building.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BE-tween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 56th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED WITH RICH-ARDS' Patent Top; thirty days' trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st. Send for circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUD-son, a magnificent country seat; modern mansion of brick and brown-stone; numerous modern outbuildings; unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; over seventy-five acres of land, with dock and large river frontage; over 2,500 fruit trees in full bearing; will be sold at a great bargain; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH-ern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE PETERMAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order duly entered herein on the 30th day of October, 1875, I, Ferdinand Kurzman, Assignee of the property and effects of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Steele & Carter, auctioneers, the lands and premises referred to in said order, and described in the petition upon which said order was granted, as follows: All those certain tracts and lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward in the City of New-York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being part of farm of the estate of Tallow Hopper, and distinguished on a certain map made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated September 7, 1827, as lots number one hundred and five, (105,) one hundred and six, (106,) two lots on said map as parcel number 27, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second avenue and Eighty-third street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-third street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third street, and thence westerly, along Eighty-third street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to said George Peterman by James H. Peffers and Abbie Maria W., his wife, and Charles W. Peffers by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1,[illegible] of Conveyances, at page 153. That the said premises will be then sold, subject to a first mortgage of $4,000, and the accrued interest thereon, and subject to the right of any tenant or lease of said premises under the lease referred to in the said petition, and subject to all taxes and assessments thereon, and free and clear of all other liens and incumbrances.—New-York Nov. 10, 1875. FERDINAND KURZMAN, Assignee, &c. n17-law3wW No. 234 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys.

265 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situated on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs.; Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1875.

For maps, &c., Apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 50th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly reduced rentals. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MOD-ERATE prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 226 East 79th st. E. KILPATRICK.

TO LET—FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED; SIX rooms; first-class location; $100 per month; also unfurnished flats at nominal prices. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK-front house No. 6 Charlton st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND ROOMS for dwelling at No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good stand for business. Keys at Myar Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 600 Broadway, corner 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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AT J. MORISON'S
FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING
for
SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES.

S E R V A N T S

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families can get reliable civil servants, (male and female.)—Good cooks, laundresses, house-work, German girls, and all kinds to suit; for City or country. Call at the PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,289 BROAD-WAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, colored; City, country, hotels, boarding-house; lady attending.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN be obtained trustworthy servants of all nations, males and females. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS a companion to a lady; would assist with sewing and light household duties; has a first-class reference from her former employer, whom she faithfully served eight years. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education wishes a position as copyist or amanuensis, or would accept almost any situation not menial. Address Miss Hoge, No. 401 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROT-estant girl, with good references, in a private family as chamber-maid; would assist in the care of grown children or do sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making, and can operate the Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs machines; would be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address for two days A. M., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; has no objections to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 91 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts. Ring twice.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and be generally useful; is a competent waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing, or assist with children; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 322 West 22d st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, SMART, AND active girl, with good reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl at chamber-work, waiting and fine washing. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, the balance of their stock at retail.
HORSE-BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES,
FUR, BUFFALO, AND WOLF ROBES.
The stock will be closed at prices never before offered in this market.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
in large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES, FIRST-CLASS LO-cation, containing four stalls; rooms for coachmen; rent $75 and $50 per month. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting, or house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call to-day at No. 404 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid in hotel, or as chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 321 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 East 21st st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl one year in her last place; speaks good English; neat and willing; well recommended. Can been seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.— By a young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewing or fine washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER.— By a French girl, speaking English; is well recommended as a first-class servant; neat and plain in appearance. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Address M. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to do fine washing; very best City reference. Call at No. 340 West 37th st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 885 3d av., between 53d and 54th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 447 Lexington av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 383 6th av., near 24th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; understands her work; satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen, where she has lived a good many years, at No. 56 Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 201 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 147 5th av., corner 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 147 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S. M.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c. in a superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; will assist in the washing if required; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.— By a respectable woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, brown gravies, also pastry, and will assist with the washing; undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches, boning, larding, game, all kinds of soups and desserts; is accustomed to getting up public dinners and suppers; will go out by the day or week; best of City references. Call at No. 963 6th av., in store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY competent in all branches; first-class bread, cake, and pastry cook; will assist a little in washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; in City or country; makes bread, muffins, cake; understands meats, game, desserts, and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place at once. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPA-ble North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; meats, soups, and game; is also first-class baker; can produce the best City reference. Call at or address No. 153 East 43d st., corner 3d av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has several years' best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPE-rienced woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 33d st., second floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as cook or laundress; has been long in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THE BEST OF City references. Call for two days at No. 219 East 20th st.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—BY A FRENCH married couple, the woman to cook, wash, and iron, the man as gardener and to make himself generally useful; both have good reference. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; has excellent City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND very competent girl as good family cook and laundress; has lived four years in her situation up town, and has excellent testimonials. Call or address J., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook who understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to go south; will do marketing if required; satisfactory references. Call at No. 34 West 13th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; would be willing to do general house-work; City or country. Call at St. John's Guild, No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable girl as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a good private family; best City reference; understands her business. Address Cook, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; willing to do the coarse washing, if required; thoroughly understands her business; City references. Call at No. 252 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in every respect, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 835 2d av., between 44th and 45th sts., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THREE years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as first-class cook, (Scotch;) understands her business in all its branches; the other as first-class waitress, (American;) either together or separate; first-class reference. Address A. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; can take care of milk and butter; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th st., back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS thoroughly all kinds of American, French, and English cooking; can give the best of references from her late employers. Apply at No. 490 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; PERFECTLY understands her business in all its branches; can furnish first-class City references. Apply at No. 620 6th av., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 337 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGH-ly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 603 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country; three years' reference from last place. Call at or address 134th st., corner of St. Nicholas av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 230 West 10th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and at short notice; best of City reference. Call or address No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO thoroughly understands her business, a few more engagements in private families. Address for two days Dress-maker, No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; can cut, fit, and trim. Call at No. 109 West 40th st., ring first bell, left side.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSERY governess or housekeeper; references exchanged. Address Miss A., Post Office Box No. 610, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE competent English person; thoroughly practical and experienced; understands cooking; can take entire charge; is kind and obliging; terms moderate. Address Housekeeper, No. 109 East 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GER-man lady, of a good family, as housekeeper for a widower or single gentleman. Call at No. 30 3d av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR GEN-eral house-work; not afraid of a large family; good cook and laundress; will not stand for wages if a steady home is offered; City or country. Apply at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work, or would go as chamber-maid; best City reference; would go in the country. Call at 153 West 16th st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, INDUSTRIOUS girl; willing to work and to do anything; is a good washer and ironer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GEN-eral house-worker; she is a good plain cook, and understands her business well; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 107 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, STEADY PROT-estant middle-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 1,557 3d av., between 87th and 88th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work. Apply at No. 28 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, well recommended, to do general house-work. Call or address No. 347 East 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work; good City references. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., third floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work. Call at No. 331 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 244 West 30th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French woman who is a thorough hair-dresser, also an excellent dress-maker; City or country; cuts and fits, and makes all kinds of children's clothing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN girl who can speak the German language fluently; has first-class reference; wages secondary. Call at J. Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, AN experienced dress-maker and hair-dresser; good City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; first-class hair-dresser and good seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 882 6th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent Protestant girl; is a good laundress; understands her work well and is very obliging; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A THOR-oughly competent laundress in all branches; speaks English; is neat, strong, and agreeable; best City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; would do chamber-work; excellent City reference from last place. Call at or address No. 350 6th av., near 21st st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, in a private family, as first-class laundress; two years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 128 East 60th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all French fluting, puffing, and pleating; does laces up like new and gentlemen's linen perfectly; best of City reference from last employers. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant American woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., near 24th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best of references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 160 East 32d st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as first-class laundress; can give seven years' reference. Apply at No. 128 9th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, or would assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objections to chamber-work; wages no object; best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress, or will do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 409 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH GENTEEL YOUNG WOMAN as maid and seamstress, or for growing children; speaks good French, and can sew nicely; has good City reference. Call at French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MATRON, &c.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, (about thirty,) as matron, companion, housekeeper to an invalid or aged person, or any position of trust; the best of references. Address for one week S. M. J., No. 108 Washington av., Brooklyn.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A COMPETENT woman to wait on an aged or invalid lady, or to take charge of an infant; has excellent City reference of seven years from last employer; would like to go South. Apply for two days at No. 1,270 Broadway, in the drug store, corner 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, HIGHLY recommended, as nurse for one or two children, at reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's First-class Servants' Exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; or an invalid lady; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WET NURSE; BEST of City reference from her present employer; has abundance of milk. Apply to-day at No. 214 West 46th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY a most excellent servant; capable in every capacity; is a good operator; dresses hair nicely. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., for three days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman of refinement; is experienced in taking care of children; is pleasing and obliging; would assist in household duties; highest references. Call or address H. W., No. 340 Court st., Brooklyn, for one week.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RUSSIAN GIRL AS NURSE for one or two children; she is highly qualified to teach her native and the French language; also speaks German. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to light chamber-work; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 235 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, WHO IS HIGHLY recommended, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at J. Morison's first-class Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant or small children; best of references. Call at No. 130 West 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewing or chamber-maid and waiting; can be well recommended. Call at 537 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL, COMPETENT woman, with the highest testimonials; can raise an infant from its birth. Call at No. 311 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECT-able girl as nurse and plain sewing, or to take care of an invalid; no objections to travel; good City reference. Call or address, for three days, No. 122 West 20th st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS CHILD'S OR INFANT'S nurse, or would assist with house-work, and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 36 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED Swiss nurse, speaking French, German, and English, to take care of children or an infant; excellent City references. Call at No. 226 West 31st st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A baby to wet nurse, or grown child. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person as seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; UNDER-stands dress-making and all kinds of children's white clothes; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with the chamber-work; best of reference given. Address M. E. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—OF EXPERIENCE IN ALL KINDS of family sewing; waits on a lady, or assists with growing children, or light chamber-work; understands dress-making; best City reference. Apply at No. 337 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAM-stress, a permanent place; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or care of children; City reference. Call or address H. M., No. 332 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEAM-stress desires to go out by the day, week, or month; is an expert operator on various sewing-machines; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO SWED-ish girls; one as seamstress and up-stairs girl, the other as cook; can furnish good references. Address Sophie, No. 214 Canal st., in the rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; has an idea of dress-making, and will take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 43d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as seamstress, and to do chamber-work or mind children. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in the care of grown children or light chamber-work; seven years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. Cochrane, No. 279 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WHO IS thorough in every branch; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in both branches; City or country; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; two years and a half's reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 123 West 33d st., second floor.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable American Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at 164 West 25th st.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY breaking up housekeeping, for her waitress; also her laundress, who have lived with her several years. Call at No. 35 West 38th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 442 8th av., one door from 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 501 5th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAIT-ress; would be willing to do a little chamber-work if required; no objection to the City or country; has best City reference. Address 742 3d av., for two days.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISH-es gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her residence, or go out by the day or week. Call at No. 706 9th av., between 48th and 49th sts., second floor, back.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IS DE-sirous of a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; thoroughly reliable, neat, and prompt; darning and fixing; reasonable terms. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING—FOR GENTLE-men and families, done to order in first-class style on reasonable terms; good references can be given. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, would like a lady's and gentleman's washing; prompt and reliable. Call or address Advertiser, No. 130 West 28th st., in the rear.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes the washing of a private family, or for gentlemen. Call or address for two days Mrs. McTiernan, No. 522 West 45th st., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN A FEW families' or gentlemen's washing, to do at her own home; is a good laundress. Call at No. 545 7th av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing; sent home promptly. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS washing at her house, 300 East 33d st., top floor.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RE-spectable Protestant man as butler and waiter in a private family; understands duties thoroughly; charge of dining-room, care of wines and silver, making salads, marketing, &c. Address X. N. D. B., 108 West 18th st.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—HAS a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; highest City references; City or country. Address James, No. 158 West 28th st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH-man lately landed as butler or valet; has excellent references. Call or address A. P., 127 West 27th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address W. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH-man; an experienced and careful City driver and thorough groom; excellent references from last place. Call or address John, late employer's stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOR-oughly understands his business; three years' references from his last employer of the highest standing in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAR-ried man; City or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, and can milk, take care of a gentleman's place; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; best City references. Call or address J. S., No. 335 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; City or country; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; can milk, tend furnace; willing to make himself useful; good City and country reference; moderate wages expected. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOR-oughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; a good and stylish driver; excellent City reference. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is single; will be highly recommended by several families. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 179 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who has some first-class references as to capability, &c. Address S. M., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; is not afraid of work; can furnish the best reference for the past seven years. Call or address P. McKenna, No. 19 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, PROT-estant, one who understands his business and can furnish best of reference. Call on H. H., at Stilling's harness store, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—AS COACHMAN AND TO make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. G., No. 337 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACH-man, who thoroughly understands his business. Call for three days at No. 339 5th av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER, COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE with one child; man to take care of a horse and cow and make himself useful; wife as plain cook, washing, and ironing. Address G. P., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS a furnace, clean windows, or can make himself useful in any way around a gentleman's house, white-wash cellars or paint common things, run errands. Apply for two days at No. 45 Wall st., second floor, (Mr. Olcott's office.)

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, a Frenchman; knows his business thoroughly; references suitable in any city. Address Camille, Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and five years' reference from his last places. Apply at A. Pelton Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH THE VERY BEST City references as a thorough waiter; clean and civil; industrious, single, and strictly sober; age, forty. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, THREE YEARS' City references, as a first-class waiter; sober, neat, and industrious; speaks English; is single. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; suitable in any City; references. Address for four days Camille, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Call or apply to W. K., No. 133 West 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN OF long experience, and who can furnish best City reference. Address L. K., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; KNOWS his work thoroughly in all its branches; can be recommended from last place. Address J. F., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, aged twenty, as waiter or to drive for a doctor. Address for two days J. T., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN IN A private family; thoroughly competent; reliable; references. Apply or address for two days, W. F. Billinghausen, No. 1,272 Broadway, grocery store.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE nouvellement arrivée sachant coudre augart; des références; désire une place ou s'occuper ait des enfants depuis l'age de 5 ans. S'adresser No. 60 West 9th st.

UNE FRANCAISE AYANT UN TRES BON accent désire une place pour soigner des enfants sachant parfaitement coudre; bonne références. S'adresser No. 124 West 25th st. pour trois jours.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY LIVING A SHORT distance out of town, a nurse for growing children; none need apply without satisfactory references as to character and capability. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 185 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Germans preferred.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHO HAVE a large acquaintance with families throughout the City to sell a patent article that has merit and a great demand. Call on or address No. 1,218 Broadway, corner 30th st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, AND TO ASSIST IN chamber-work, a Protestant young woman, with good references; wages, $16. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 1 West 50th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia; thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7⅛ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

AUCTION SALES.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point, thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line [illegible] (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street, extended, and thence westwardly along the same [illegible] to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street [illegible] feet [illegible] with Wharton street [illegible] to the centre line of Delaware avenue [illegible] along the said centre line [illegible] to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same [illegible] to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street [illegible] (144.) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street [illegible] line of the Merrick property [illegible] (746.10¼) to a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue [illegible] of said Reed street [illegible] along the said line of Delaware avenue [illegible] (50.8) [illegible] (305.9¾) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance [illegible] street, thence extending [illegible] in a northwardly direction [illegible] front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) [illegible] with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, and privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line [illegible] a northwardly direction [illegible] on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, liberties, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line [illegible] in a northwardly direction [illegible] wardly on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line [illegible] in a northwardly direction [illegible] on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, at its intersection with the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue [illegible] and one-quarter inches (131.3¼) to the north line of Lot No. XV. [illegible] of seven hundred and forty feet (740) north-wardly along the said northern line of Lot No. XV. into the River Delaware, [illegible] line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue with the south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the said south line [illegible] (61.7⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, one-third in cash, within thirty-days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance [illegible] made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of [illegible] street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 723 Arch st., at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the society will be held at the rooms of the New-York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West 31st st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, at 8 P. M.

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF this and adjacent counties, will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British troops in 1783.
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; tone powerful, even, pure, and singing; [illegible] legacy and durability of tones unsurpassed; improvements all modern. [illegible] A first-class piano at a reasonable price. [illegible] until rent money pays for them. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos [illegible] WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE.—THE BEST practical patent ever offered; combines economy, comfort, [illegible] patent very cheap. Call at No. 200 West 25th st., New-York, Silver Falcon.

PARTNER WANTED IN PRODUCE COM-MISSION business, [illegible] $10,000 per year. Address W. H., Box 163 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 22, A BIG SKYE TERRIER, [illegible] No. 5 Gramercy park will be suitably rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized Mantels. [illegible] at S. KLASER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 6th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] grates, [illegible] weather vanes, &c. [illegible] Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.— NEW DESIGNS, [illegible] for the trade. A. KLASER, No. 134 East 18th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8
ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1 | JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin offices, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 P. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN.......SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. | Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.............Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..............Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier............Saturday, Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.............Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALEDONIA............SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR....Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA....Sat., Dec. 11
HERMANN...Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER.......Sat., Dec. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.........................$100 gold
Second cabin.........................60 gold
Steerage.............................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA.......................Wednesday, Nov. 24
CHAMPION......................Saturday, Nov. 27

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
COLON.................................Nov. 30
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.........................Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..........Monday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Friday, Nov. 26
CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Dec. 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, Dec. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 11 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M. for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.................20 00
First-class to Albany..........................22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND......Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND......Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA........................Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO...........................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA..........................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..............................Nov. ...
ALPS...............................Dec. 8.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ATLAS..............................Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL...........................Dec. 18.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS...................TUESDAY, Dec. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO.........Dec. 15 | HINDOO...........Jan. 12
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.
For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th.	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:50 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 *Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOUR teen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, EXPERIENCED graduate of Columbia; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL R. MABBATT, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel R. Mabbatt, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM MONTROSS, Assignee,
n10-1aw3wW* No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
and also
No. 8 East 57th st.
Two elegant parlor suites and some upper rooms in both houses, with or without private table.

A LADY DESIRES A PLEASANT ROOM, with fire and board, in a respectable family, in return for instruction in any of the following ornamental arts: Painting of different kinds on photographs, choice wax and hair flowers, silk and chenille embroidery, dress-cutting by chart, and a variety of others. Address Mrs. M. L., No. 223 West 15th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Elegant furnished parlor; also, sitting-room with bed-room; breakfast if desired; convenient to moderate restaurants; first-class conveniences.

THE OWNER, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT residence, No. 227 West 14th st., will rent, with board, second and upper floors, splendidly and newly furnished, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
WITH AN ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, six rooms, with private table.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, BY AN English lady, three or four furnished rooms, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,
NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST.,
have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen at No. 31 Madison av., opposite the square.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references. No. 20 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, No. 206—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; also, large and small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

FORTY-FORTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TWO large furnished rooms with dressing and bath rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen in a private family. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY- furnished suites of rooms to rent, with board, on second and third floors; single rooms; also, basement, suitable for office or gentleman.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 10TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Three commodious handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately, with board; room for single gentleman.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET several very pleasant, neatly furnished rooms, with every convenience, at reasonable rates; breakfast if desired.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French Family; references required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floors, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; with private table; highest reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Board can be obtained in a first-class private residence, on moderate terms. Apply, for reference, to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Suite of front rooms, unexpectedly vacated, with or without private table; also, rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front room, en suite or singly; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; house, location and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—PRICES REDUCED; single and other pleasant rooms, second floor, large, and hall rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; house unexceptionable; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.— A refined German family have elegant front rooms, second and third floors, with southern exposure, and excellent board. No. 145 West 47th st.; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, SPACIOUS, front, third-floor rooms; also smaller; newly furnished; table and appointments first-class; house 28 feet wide; references required.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOM, WITH BOARD— Second floor; central and convenient for gentlemen, with home attractions; references. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.— Second and parlor floors, with or without private table; modern improvements; house first class; also single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms to let en suite, with or without board; handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR COLEMAN HOUSE.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

ONE SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE SUNNY HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, with board; references exchanged. No. 104 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOME THIRD floor, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with private table. References.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, with first-class board, at very reasonable price; family private. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board or private table; also one large and two small rooms on fourth floor; reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentleman. No. 247 West 23d st.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished fourth floor rooms, high ceilings, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE large, handsomely furnished rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—A FEW DOORS EAST of 4th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second and third floors; reference.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant parlor suites, every convenience, with private table; highest references.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished double room, third floor, with first-class board for two persons, for $20 per week.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table; parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board, for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—ROOMS ON THIRD AND fourth floors, with board; references.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST., VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

DESIRABLE LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD for one or two persons. No. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 160 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board, singly or en suite.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
GRAND GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.
PROGRAMME.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M.
MANAGER..................FRED. J. ENGELHARDT
OVERTURE.
1. FENCING—Foil.
Champion of the house...............REGIS SENAC
First opponent......................INCOGNITO
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
2. BOXING—Light Weight.
Champion of the house...............M. COBURN
First opponent......................GEORGE SEDDONS
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
3. FEATS OF STRENGTH.
First competition, open to amateurs only.
Champion............................A. PENNELL
4. VARIETIES IN FEATS OF STRENGTH.
No competition.
R. A. Pennell, Prof. W. Miller, Andre Christol, Prof. Th. Bauer, Emile Regnier, and others.
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
5. VELOCIPEDE RACE—Five miles.
(The track is an exact seventh of a mile; thirty-five laps make five miles.)
Champion of the house...............W. C. McCLELLAN
Competitors, A. P. Messinger, August Mornand, W. R. Harding, Frank Shaw, William T. Ketsel.
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
6. INDIAN CLUB EXERCISES.
By MONS. J. M. LAFLIN, Champion of the World.
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
7. BOXING—Heavy Weights.
Champion of the House...............JOSEPH COBURN
First Opponent......................Prof. WILLIAM CLARK
SELECTIONS BY ORCHESTRA.
8. GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING,
Champion of the House...............ANDRE CHRISTOL
First Opponent......................Prof. TH. BAUER
OVERTURE AT 7:45 P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION...............................$1 00
RESERVED SEATS...........................1 50
BOXES, admitting four....................5 00

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,
when
RUBINSTEIN'S SELECTION FROM BACH,
and a splendid programme of modern music, vocal and instrumental, will be performed.
The following artists will appear:
Miss J. Palmer, } Soprani. | Mrs. G. S. Coit, Contralto.
Mrs. J. C. Carragan, } | Mr. Blum, baritone.
Miss M. Locke, | Mr. F. Carri, violin.
Miss J. Hard, } Piano.
Miss L. Wilson, }
Mr. F. A. GERLACH, Director.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Préludes et Fugues, a, C minor, b, B flat major..........J. S. Bach
2. Aria, "Heart ever faithful"..........J. S. Bach
3. a, Rondo, (B minor,) Ph. E. Bach, b, Gigue..J. S. Bach
4. Aria, "Domine Deus Rex cœlestis"..........J. S. Bach
5. Violin Solo—Ciaconna..........J. S. Bach
6. Duo, "Gott, ach Gott! verlass"..........J. S. Bach
7. Fantaisie chromatique et Fugue..........J. S. Bach
PART II.
1. Song—"To the Likeness of My Mother,"..........André
(Violin accompaniment)
2. Valse de Concert, (Aieme)..........Mattei
3. Romanza, (from "Lurline")..........Wallace
4. Violin Solo,—"Moise," (variations on the G string)..........Paganini
5. Cavatina—"Io Fudia," (Tasso)..........Donizetti
6. Impromptu—(A flat)..........Chopin
7. Song—"Midnight"..........Dachauer
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Gordon's, No. 13 East 14th st., and at Steinway Hall.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:
JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st. | MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.
H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Claysburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

"ELIJAH," MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO AT STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock,
with the following favorite artists:
Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. A. SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO, Organist and Accompanist.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director, and GRAND COMBINED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF THE CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Blume's, No. 27 Union square; No. 33 Union square, Hopkins', No. 861 Broadway, and Martin's music store, No. 1,164 Broadway.

MASONIC HALL.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of 6th av. and 23d st., from Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the attractions will be a RELIC ROOM, with old furniture and curiosities, a CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, a collection of articles from China, Mexico, and other foreign missionary stations, a Floral Temple, an ART GALLERY, &c.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE
HAVE ALREADY SEEN
THE SIEGE OF PARIS AT THE COLOSSEUM.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE STREET M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, commencing 7:45 o'clock. Admission, one evening, 50c.; both evenings, 75c.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, rooms, with southern exposure, and board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; private table preferred; rooms, furniture, and board must be first-class in all respects; location between 34th and 59th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and location, H., north-east corner Grand and Greene sts.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location central; price must be moderate; references exchanged. Address C. A. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like a home in a Protestant American family in exchange for French lessons and conversation; best references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER SON DESIRE board in a private family; two rooms, fire in one; terms, $60 per month. Address Mrs. BLANK, Little Falls, N. Y., giving all particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a widow lady at a low price; give particulars; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY; TERMS NOT to exceed $5 per week; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, B. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and location, offers a pleasant home to one or two gentlemen; convenient to Harlem boats and steam cars; moderate terms. Address C., 130th st. and 5th av., Station L.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—To let, very pleasant room, southern exposure; hot and cold water, grate; bath on same floor; $4 per week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world: steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach in
THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
THANKSGIVING MORNING at 11 o'clock.

N. B.—Mr. Talmage will preach a sermon IN MEMORIAM OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle next Sunday morning.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.
Thanksgiving Day.
Morning prayer at 10:30.
Sermon by Dr. Thompson—"Why God Makes Nations." Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—A union service of the Brick, the Rutgers, and the Covenant Presbyterian Churches will be held in this church on Thanksgiving Day. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach; service at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5th av., corner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Morning services and sermon at 11 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant season.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director...........................AD. NEUENDORFF
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
Seventeenth subscription night,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
THEODORE WACHTEL........as........TAMINO
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Night,)
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Weber's romantic opera in four acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
at POPULAR PRICES—Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission, family circle, 50 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
Eighteenth subscription night,
THE HUGUENOTS.
THEODORE WACHTEL........as........RAOUL
SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE, (at popular prices,)
FIDELIO.
EVENING PRICES.—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission to family circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at box office, Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
WACHTEL OPERA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
With the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

Everything new, and the production full of merry-making. This is the LAST WEEK of the holiday pantomime.

THREE FAMILY MATINEES
will be given this week: one THIS WEDNESDAY, one on SATURDAY, and an extra performance TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY.—POPULAR PRICES. Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

* * FRIDAY EVENING FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. FOX.

NEXT MONDAY, Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, the great MICAWBER.

MATINEE. THOMAS. MATINEE.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST MATINEE.
Soloists, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto,
Mr. CARL WEHNER, Flute.
Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, Harp.
OVERTURE, "Consecration of the House," op. 124..........Beethoven
Aria from the Magnificat, in D..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
CONCERTO for flute and harp (manuscript)..........Mozart
MESSRS. C. WEHNER AND A. LOCKWOOD.
SYMPHONY No. 1 in B, op. 38..........Schumann
LIEDER (a) "Der Kreuzzug"..........Schubert
(b) "Es war ein Koenig in Thule."..........Liszt
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
BALLET MUSIC and Wedding Procession..........Rubinstein
FROM THE OPERA OF FERAMORZ, (new.)
OVERTURE, "Tannhauser."..........Wagner
Admission tickets, $1 each.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets will commence THIS morning at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, No. 702 and No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 6TH VON BULOW CONCERT. Dedicated to ANT. RUBINSTEIN.
The following admirable programme will be offered:
A. RUBINSTEIN—
Third Concerto. Piano and orchestra, opus 45.
A. RUBINSTEIN—
(a) Prelude and fugue, opus 53, No. 3.
(Dedicated to Bulow.)
(b.) Barcarole, No. 4, in G.
(c.) Valse brillante, in A flat (from "Le Bal.")
F. LISZT—FANTASIE for piano and orchestra on themes of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens."
FRIDAY, NOV. 26, SEVENTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, GRAND MATINEE.
CONDUCTOR.......................DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TWO ORPHANS MATINEES
Two matinees this week of LES DEUX ORPHELINES.
Thursday afternoon at 1:30; | Positively only matinées.
Thanksgiving Day, also; | LES DEUX ORPHELINES.
Saturday afternoon at 1:30. | (THE TWO ORPHANS.)
NEXT MONDAY—FECHTER IN NO THOROUGHFARE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS.
French plays by the distinguished Parisian Company. To-night, also to-morrow (Thanksgiving) afternoon and evening, and Saturday matinée and night.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES OF
LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (THE TWO ORPHANS,)
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY EVER PRODUCED.
MONDAY—FECHTER IN NO THOROUGHFARE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS
Is the greatest Work of Art ever Exhibited in America.
IT MAY BE SEEN AT THE COLOSSEUM.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.
First appearance in concert of several American vocalistes and pianistes.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART.......................Proprietor and Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. EVERYTHING NEW.
Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON.
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, HARRY KERNELL, WALTERS AND MORTON, RICKEY AND BARNEY, WILD, SCHOOLCRAFT, COES, TOOLEY, BRADLEY, W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Miss ELLA WESNER, Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN, and fifty other Stars.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,
Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager
THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT ATTENDING
THE PONY CIRCUS.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
Miss HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER.
Miss ALICE BATEMAN and Mr. WILLIAM NOONAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA.—GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE
ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S
NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THREE GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
THIS WEEK,
TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and
THANKSGIVING DAY.
GUS WILLIAMS
AND ALL THE GREAT COMPANY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Temple of Sensations! Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées, 2 o'clock. Succession of novelties and emotional varieties. Olio of wonders and pot-pourri of fascinations. Forty star artists in gems of music, song and dance. The cream of gymnastic, acrobatic, and dramatic novelties. Twenty lovely coryphées. Twenty beautiful female models in a melange of ballets, French dances, and classic groups.
Thanksgiving Matinée. | Thanksgiving Matinée.

SOCIETY SOCIABLE.
SPECIAL MATINEE! SPECIAL MATINEE!!
DANCING FROM 2 TO 7 P. M.,
THANKSGIVING DAY,
AT FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Tammany Building, 14th st.
Hat checks, 50 cents. Ladies free.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
Clotilde, or the Bruised Heart,
The Four Tramps, &c.
Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is..........900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished..........1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.
WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEO. C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
Proprietor.....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
GRAND SUCCESS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Ernest Blum's and J. Steele Mackaye's romantic drama,
ROSE MICHEL.
Characters as follows:
Count de Vernay, a young noble.Mr. C. R. THORNE, JR
Baron de Marsan, Prefet of the Seine..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
(His first appearance this season.)
Baron de Bellevie, a decayed noble..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
(His first appearance this season.)
Pierre Michel, an inn-keeper......Mr. J. H. STODDART
(His first appearance here.)
Moulinet, his servant..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Master Bernard, a goldsmith...Mr. THOMAS E. MORRIS
(His first appearance this season.)
André, his son..........Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON
(His first appearance here.)
Officer of the Guard..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Turnkey..........Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Rose Michel, wife of Pierre..........Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Countess de Vernay..........Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, daughter of Pierre..........Miss NINA VARIAN
(By the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Baroness de Bellevie..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Guards, Torch-bearer, Rabble, &c., &c.

Every scene used in this play has been painted expressly for it by Mr. R. MARSTON.

The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
The costumes by..........Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE
The mechanical effects by..........Mr. W. WINNE
The properties by..........Mr. W. HENRY
The gas and lights by..........Mr. CHARLES MURRAY
The hangings by..........Mr. D. GROVER STOCKLEY
The furniture by..........DE GRAFF & TAYLOR
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF ROSE MICHEL.
Afternoon at..1:30
Evening at..8:00
SATURDAY, Nov. 27,
SECOND MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL AT 1:30.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

CLARA MORRIS.

THE NEW LEAH!

THE NEW LEAH, and Miss CLARA MORRIS.	Miss Clara Morris as......the New Leah Miss Jeffreys Lewis as..........Meenie Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as..........Dame Elsie Miss Alice Grey as..........Old Martha Miss Kate Holland as..Mother Grochen Mr. Charles Fisher as..The Schoolmaster Mr. Harkins as..........Joseph Mr. W. Davidge as......Farmer Lorenz Mr. F. Hardenberg as The Village Pastor Mr. John Drew as..........Dr. Fritz

Thanksgiving Day at 1:30, Special Grand Matinee, Miss CLARA MORRIS in THE NEW LEAH. | SATURDAY at 1:30, Second Grand Matinée of Miss CLARA MORRIS in THE NEW LEAH.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

EXTRA "CASTE" MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Open the ENTIRE DAY THANKSGIVING DAY.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
TWELFTH
AND
LAST WEEK BUT THREE.
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY PREVENTS RENEWAL.
STILL THE PREVAILING POPULAR ATTRACTION.
80TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
MR. FLORENCE...as the...HON. BARDWELL SLOTE.
MRS. FLORENCE.......as.......MRS. GEN. GILFLORY.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY
AT 2.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Immense attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK. THANKSGIVING MATINEE; also, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8 o'clock. The great Irish sketch artists, JOHN and MAGGIE FIELDING. CONROY and DALY. H. T. MUDGE, cloggist.
First-class Minstrelsy and Variety. Lots of fun without vulgarity.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Every evening this week and at THANKSGIVING DAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 P. M.,
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
AS COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in Mark Twain's celebrated American Drama.
Presented with all the Union Square Theatre scenery.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season, Thirty-seventh Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 24, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. N. PENFIELD; Vocalist, Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON.
Admission, 25 cents.

TAKE THE CHILDREN
ON THANKSGIVING DAY TO SEE
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.
HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c.,
of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
JOSEPH KOELBLE, }
n24-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

HONORS TO LORD HOUGHTON

RECEPTION BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

A FAREWELL DINNER LAST NIGHT—THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME AND LORD HOUGHTON'S REPLY—KINDLY SENTIMENTS INTERCHANGED—SOME OF THE COMPANY.

The Union League Club extended a cordial welcome and reception to Lord Houghton in the theatre of the club-house last evening in the presence of a select body of some three hundred members and a few invited guests. The entrance to the theatre was draped with the British and United States flags. The reception was announced for 9 o'clock, but it was more than half an hour beyond that time before the ceremonies were opened. Lord Houghton was conducted to the stage by the President of the club, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, accompanied by a committee, among whom were Alexander T. Stewart, L. P. Morton, Isaac H. Bailey, John Jay, William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, and other distinguished gentlemen. In the audience were Judge Larremore, Charles Bradlaugh, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Edwin D. Morgan, George Jones, Dennis McMahon, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Surrogate-elect Van Schaick, Thomas C. Acton, William Laimbeer, and Edward Brown. As the guest of the evening entered the band played "God Save the Queen," and the assembled gentlemen applauded heartily. As soon as quiet had been restored Mr. Choate, rising, addressed Lord Houghton, saying:

In seeking this opportunity to pay our respects to a distinguished gentleman who now honors us with his presence, we certainly could not hope by our modest reception to equal the bounteous hospitality which has been showered upon him at the hands of private citizens in every city that he has visited, or to add to the warmth of that cordial greeting which has attended his steps in his wanderings throughout the United States. The familiar maxim of Appelles, by which in the earlier years of his manhood our guest is believed to have trained his muse, appears to have been practically applied in an altered sense to his lordship at every step of his American pilgrimage, *nulla dies sine linea*—no day without a line. Whatever pleasures and whatever perils belong to that peculiar institution of the Anglo-Saxon race, as Emerson calls it, he must have already fully experienced. We must congratulate ourselves and him that he has happily survived them all, with health and strength still unimpaired; for, having done so, he stands before us to-night a living argument to the robust and hardy vigor of the British constitution, of which he is so worthy a representative. Neither can we offer him at a meeting of the club the charms of feminine presence, with which, if he was not misreported on a recent occasion, he has been honored and delighted during his stay among us. It was only yesterday that I read in the newspapers of a high tribute paid by him to the wit and the beauty of the women of America. Had we known in season that his lordship cherished that gentle enthusiasm, had we supposed it possible that a peer of England would be open to these tender influences, we might have put in practice the theory of natural selection as the occasion would have justified, and have surrounded him on this last night of his stay in America with such a glittering array of loveliness as would have set his poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling, and perhaps some future edition of *Palm Leaves* or of *Poems of Many Lands* would have contained some stanzas to the women of the West by Lord Houghton, that in delicacy and sweetness would have rivaled any of the famous odes of olden times. But there are other elements about him which we are pleased to remember. We have heard by tradition and report of his generous sympathy for humanity in all its suffering forms; that the cause of oppressed nationalities has found in him a constant advocate and friend—whether Poland, the bleeding victim of her rapacious neighbors, or Italy suffering the accumulated miseries of centuries, or Greece the classic heir of ancient woes. We have been told also that the promptings of a generous and manly heart have led him to support at home all measures for the reform and amelioration of the criminal classes. We have not forgotten his stout assertions of the right of freedom in religion, and remember his statement, made when it was not yet altogether popular, that "Religious equality is the natural birthright of every Briton." But after all the chief and immediate title of Lord Houghton to our especial regard and gratitude is in the manly stand he took with certain other liberal statesmen of England on the occasion of our late civil war, by which they proved themselves the steadfast and effective friends alike of their own country and of ours. To borrow words of his own, "great thoughts, great feelings came to them like instincts unawares." When the seizure of the Alexandra was under discussion in April, 1863, which was one of the darkest periods we ever passed through—it was in that month, you will remember, that President Lincoln, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, set apart a day of fasting and prayer, for the whole people to humble themselves before Almighty God for the deadly scourgings of the war—it was then that, after hearing some violent words spoken in Parliament tending to measures which, if adopted, would force us into the desperate extremity of war with England, he said, after regretting the violent language to which he had listened: "Sir, I trust that peace will continue for many reasons, but, above all, for this. For us to talk of war, for England armed to the teeth, England with all her wealth and power, to talk of war against a nation in the very agonies of her destinies, and torn to the vitals by a great civil commotion, is so utterly ungenerous, so repugnant to every manly feeling that I cannot conceive it possible. Honorable gentlemen opposite talk of acting in a gallant spirit. Is it to act in a gallant spirit for a strong man to fight a man with his arms tied, with his eyes blinded? And that is what you propose to do; you, with the wealth and power of England, when you seek to promote war with the United States." In 1862, he said: "I have always regarded the disruption of the American Union as a great calamity for the world, believing, with De Tocqueville, that it would do more to destroy political liberty and arrest the progress of mankind than any other event that can possibly be imagined. The Americans are our fellow-countrymen. I shall always call them so. I see in them our own character reproduced with all its merits and all its defects. They are as vigorous, as presumptuous, as industrious, as powerful, as honest, and truthful as ourselves. And I can never for a moment disassociate the fortunes of Great Britain from the fortunes of the United States of America."

Mr. Choate concluded by expressing the profound sense of appreciation of these efforts which the American people entertained, and welcomed Lord Houghton in the name of the Union League Club.

ADDRESS OF LORD HOUGHTON.

In reply to Mr. Choate, Lord Houghton said:

MR. CHOATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB: Before you spoke, I had much difficulty in interpreting to myself the meaning of my reception here. So unimportant as I know myself to have been both in political and social life, I have been surprised at the manner in which I have been received in the United States of America. You, Sir, have given an explanation of the problem which I am very thankful to receive. The habit of Americans to welcome Englishmen, whatever may be their position, is in itself a proof that you regard us as something beyond individuals—that somehow or other you connect us in every way you can, by imagination with that great country over the Atlantic which was your mother, and which it has been the habit of many of your ancestors to call their home. Mr. Choate has alluded to certain events of my political life which he says fully justify your kindness and ample sympathy of to-day. Gentlemen, I know upon that matter that if there is to be any relation between merit and award I can say that I deserve very little. I don't say this with any affectation, because I understand fully your feelings upon that matter. I fully recognize, I completely comprehend, as man to man, that in that day of your great trouble, even a small voice that came over the great Atlantic was listened to with extreme pleasure and exaggerated sympathy. And when I look to myself I am bound to say that I find extremely little merit in the matter. There was one ground of sympathy between you and the English people, which you had the fullest right to believe would have been absolute and overpowering. The English nation had put itself forward as the great opponent of slavery throughout the world. She had stated at the Congress in Vienna that the one point which England required as the *sine qua non* in all international arrangements should be the abolition of the slave trade. For that purpose England not only asserted herself, but interfered even beyond the limits of the laws of nations with all the powers of the world that did not live up to that ideal. Therefore you had a perfect right to believe and suppose that in a matter in which you were not only nationally, but morally implicated, that question, by England, would be fully considered. I cannot say that it was so, but I as an individual have not the right to reproach my country upon that point. That was not my first feeling in the matter. I felt, I knew that slavery was doomed over the civilized world. My heart, my instincts, far more, my sense of the well-being of every civilized State, was against the continuance of that institution. I knew that though it was possible, aye, I would say probable, that the condition of the slave might in many instances be better than that of the free laborers of the world, that the condition of the slave-owner was incompatible with the highest form of moral culture, and the best condition of the human race. At the same time I cannot say, as was said in this room, and as was said some time ago by my friend Mr. Forster, that he had those feelings that would open the *prima mobile* of his heart, but always thought that the question had religious, as well as moral considerations. The question of slavery became so intermixed with the question of property that, however humanely, and wisely managed, it would bring with it conditions of cruelty and horror to mankind that that institution could not long withstand. And that was not at the bottom of my sympathy with you. My sympathy came, as Mr. Choate expresses it, like an instinct, unawares. And this has confirmed any recent deductions I might have had. From the imaginations of my earliest youth, from the sympathies of the most vivid time of manhood, and the most logical considerations of more matured life, I concluded that the destiny of the present and future world rests with great and undivided empires. [Applause.] It had been my good fortune to see the constitution of the globe which I inhabit. I had lived to see Italy growing up into a great Empire. We have all lived to see the same principles taking their place in Germany—in Germany, notwithstanding the most peculiar separation of religion, and even of race. Yet, nevertheless, that great German Empire, going forward as a monument of the civilization of the entire world for security against the advance of any Oriental form of barbarism. And I knew from the history of my own country that that was no new principle, but one that it always maintained. England will not for one moment give up the idea of the integrity of her Empire. You people of America have had reason to understand it, and we had then a strip of sea dividing us from another nation in many points allied to our own, though of different race, and mainly of different religion, a nation which we had sometimes treated with kindness, sometimes with cruelty, sometimes with justice, sometimes with injustice—but always on the principle of the integrity of the Empire. [Applause and laughter.] But I could not see how an intelligent Englishman could wish to destroy the integrity of the United States. Fact and history were against it, and when, in addition to that, I felt that in favoring or assisting in any way your separation, in allowing special and local sympathies to come upon me instead of the logic of historic truths, I should have belied the truths of history, as well as I believe the foundations of genuine morality. Therefore, gentlemen, I have little individual merit in whatever I may have said upon that matter, and if you have shown me gratitude I will not say that I have not felt that in a certain sense it was deserved from the motives which I have already alluded to. And if, as some cynics have said, gratitude is nothing but a means of securing favors to come, I can assure you you have fully accomplished your object. [Laughter.] On another occasion where I was kindly received, I spoke of my literary sympathies with this country. These were inevitable. Every English writer looks to this country, as it were, with a sense of looking to posterity. He feels that if he has written anything, said anything, touched any chord, if you take it up and pass it on over your great States, from newspaper to newspaper, by the telegraph of the human heart, it has been carried as far as the English language can carry it, and, therefore, we are truly grateful to you for the way you think of us and the way you receive us. I am afraid you do it too much. [Laughter.] I am afraid it checks your originality. I wish you received us less and thought of your own intellectual culture more. And therefore I say cultivate almost to extravagance the English in literature and poetry, patronize it in any way you can. I am very much in favor of patronage. [Laughter.] It is so good to be patronized, and does not do much harm to the other. Forget, as far as you can, our defects. Gentlemen, I am asked often what I think of my experiences in this country, and I have no objection whatever, in conversation, to state my thoughts. But to such an audience as this I should be very careful of telling my experiences. You would at once see through them. You would see how imperfect, how foolishly imperfect, my deductions were, and you would say if that is a sensible man he will go home and think of what he has seen and read in books and newspapers, and will in his own due time form certain conclusions. Now that is just what I hope to do. When I come to individuals and to society which I have met, that is a totally different matter. I recognize that I have met in this country men whom I should have been glad to have met anywhere; men with whose familiarity I have been honored. And I may say this, that if I were to compare the best men I have met here with the best men I have known in Europe I would say simply this, that the men that I have found here seemed to me as equal to the circumstances in which they are placed, as intelligent in all the relations of life, as noble in their innermost impulses, as just in their impressions as any I have ever met in my intercourse in Europe. I have been received with great kindness by your intelligent and able President. I had the strange fortune the other day to sit by the death-bed of that amiable and honest man, your Vice President, in the Capitol in Washington, lying under the portrait of Washington. I have seen some of your able men with whom I had been intimate in Europe, and you will allow me to mention, above all others, the man whose career I witnessed during that great and stormy time of your trouble, Charles Francis Adams. [Prolonged applause.]

Lord Houghton then reviewed cursorily the questions of railway organization, of finance, labor, industrial interests, rapid transit, and other kindred topics, and closed by saying that each nation might learn from the other.

At the termination of the formal proceedings general social courtesies were indulged in, and the entire company sat down to an elaborate dinner. Lord Houghton sails for Europe to-day.

TRIALS OF BUSINESS MEN.

OLD AND NEW FAILURES—PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Proceedings have been taken for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy of the firm of William Moller & Sons, the sugar refiners, who made an assignment to Joseph H. Goodwin for the benefit of their creditors in October. The following are the largest creditors: Peter Moller, $146,000; Thomas P. Nichols, $42,000; William B. Astor, $25,000; Home Insurance Company, $25,000; William Oothout, $16,000; Jane Waters, Londonderry, $13,000; Martin Gerdes, $12,000; Catherine A. Cooper, $12,000; Receiver of Taxes, $10,250; John Sloane, $8,978 94. The claims of all the above are secured by bond and mortgage on property valued at over $450,000.

Unsecured Creditors.—Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $130,909; J. V. Onativa & Co., $85,152 25; Jova, Terry & Co., $66,643 45; Moses Taylor & Co., $47,342 87; Burdick, Frisbie & Co., $31,788 74; Renauld, Francais & Co., $18,838 62; Spence, Montague & Co., Baltimore, $16,570 76; Jules Sazerac, $15,777 76; James A. Benedict and Russell Sage, $11,453 44; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $6,961 20; Johan Moller, $6,000; Henry Preston & Sons, $4,614 49; Eppelsheimer & Hultner, $3,302 70. The total liabilities amount to about $765,000, of which sum $455,000 is unsecured.

The assets of the firm are as follows: Nine lots of ground on Vandam and Charlton streets, with buildings and machinery, subject to a $125,000 mortgage, estimated value $350,000; 337 acres wood and mining land and machinery at Dra[illegible]sville, N. J., cost $15,000; cash, $10,387 13; checks, $11,595 93; promissory notes, $20,366; due on open accounts, $50,000; insurance policies, $150,000. William Moller's individual property is valued at $462,000; notes, $16,169; debts due, $19,700. George H. Moller's individual property is valued at $40,000.

The negotiations with the creditors of S. B. Potter & Co., produce merchants, of No. 73 Broad street, for a settlement on the basis of thirty per cent., having failed, the firm has gone into bankruptcy. The following are the principal creditors: S. D. Martin, City National Bank, and Broome County National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., $31,000; Mr. Potter, $10,503; J. T. Potter, $6,500; E. Ketchum, $5,000; H. A. Morgan & Co., $3,165 60; German-American Bank, $6,018; Booth & Coster, Geneva, Ohio, $1,569 56; Hodgson & Son, Whitehall, N. Y., $1,364 55.

The liabilities of the firm are about $61,000. Their assets consist of stock, valued at $27,000, and debts due, $4,000. Mr. Samuel B. Potter, individually, has property estimated at $40,000 and debts due him of $23,600. His individual debts amount to $17,000.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Isaac T. Meyer & Co., importers, No. 390 Broadway, who failed last month, has been prepared by the Assignee, Mr. Frederick Lewis. The total assets are $74,134 39, and the total liabilities, $428,354 98. Mr. Lewis, the Assignee, estimates that the creditors will ultimately receive dividends amounting to about seventeen per cent. A large amount of the liabilities are held by merchants in Europe.

Jesse H. Baldwin, house-furnishing goods, of Nos. 26 Murray street and 27 Park place, whose suspension was announced in yesterday's TIMES, has made an assignment to H. W. Weismann. The original firm was Picot & Shotwell. They were succeeded in 1859 by Baldwin & Johnson, who failed in 1862. Mr. Baldwin afterward resumed business by himself, but says his experience has been a constant outgo and no returns.

Bass & Clark, wholesale grocers, of No. 69 Park place, suspended yesterday. No statement of their condition has yet been prepared. In June last they claimed a capital of $75,000 and considerable real estate.

J. S. Martin and F. W. Griggs qualified yesterday as sureties for J. D. Hunter, Assignee of Armstrong & Morrison, butter dealers, who failed recently.

M. D. Conklin, butter dealer, whose suspension has been announced, has filed a schedule showing liabilities, $88,099 39; nominal assets, $37,204 53; actual assets, $35,000.

Mr. Benjamin H. Cheever yesterday signed a formal withdrawal of his claim against the late firm of Henry Clews & Co. The only opponent now of the firm's passing through bankruptcy is Mr. Dyatt, a hearing of whose pretensions is set down for Dec. 2.

Otto F. Schroeder, provisions, No. 115 Broad street, made an assignment yesterday to James M. Cook. His liabilities are set down at $5,400 and his assets at $1,636 19. S. W. Truslow and M. W. Wall became sureties for Mr. Cook.

Messrs. W. H. Bun and J. W. Hunter yesterday qualified as bondsmen for J. C. Delavergne, Assignee of Helfrich & Co., produce dealers, whose suspension has been announced.

Wallace & Co., of New-Orleans, dry goods dealers, whose failure was reported yesterday, are said to owe nearly a quarter of a million dollars in this City. The failure is regarded as one of the most serious that has happened for months, and has caused much excitement here, though not entirely unexpected. It was hoped that the improved condition of affairs in the Southern States would have saved the concern, which was the largest dry goods house in the entire South, doing a business of several millions per year.

A STORMY PASSAGE.

The British steam-ship Navarino, Capt. Rogers, which arrived in this port from Southampton, England, on Monday, experienced very heavy gales during her whole voyage. She left port on the 8th inst., and on the next day encountered heavy gales of unusual severity from the south and north-west, with heavy seas. In the height of the storm a large sea broke on board, carrying away the fore-bridge houses, one seaman's leg being fractured by being thrown among the broken timbers. The man at the wheel also received severe injuries by being thrown over it, four of the spokes striking him on the head inflicting severe injuries.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF JOHN KELLY'S SUPPORTERS — UPWARD OF $121,000 ADDED TO THE TAX LEVY—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Board of Aldermen was engaged yesterday for six hours in revising the estimates of the various departments and bureaus for 1876. Although they have no power to alter a figure in the budget, they passed upon an almost endless series of resolutions, amendments, and parliamentary points in relation to many of its provisions, and at the close of the session it was found that they had added over $121,000 to the amount agreed upon by the Board of Apportionment. The work of increasing and reducing items was continued despite unsuccessful attempts to have a recess, until the last one was reached.

Alderman Gilon was called to the chair, after which the Clerk proceeded to read the estimates, beginning with that of the Common Council. Under this head, the sum of $15,000 is set down for "Clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen." Alderman Seery moved to strike out that amount and insert $20,000.

Alderman Vance here rose and made a long address on the necessity of economy and retrenchment in these times of depression. He referred to the high salaries paid in the departments, the employment of unnecessary officials, and said it was the bounden duty of the Common Council to defend the interests of the people by opposing an extravagant budget, such as they had before them. Mr. Vance then referred to the departments in detail, and recommended that the estimates of each be cut down. He referred particularly to the Board of Health, and its large number of employes.

Alderman Gross said that real estate had depreciated in this City about twenty-five per cent., but the taxes were higher, and he therefore hoped the budget would be reduced.

Mr. Seery's motion, increasing the provision for clerks and officials of the Aldermen from $15,000 to $20,000, was then put and adopted, the Republican members voting in the negative.

Alderman Vance offered a resolution reducing the contingencies of the Mayor's office from $5,000 to $2,500. It was adopted.

The estimate for the Finance Department was next reached. Alderman Seery moved to strike out $12,000 from the item of $200,000 for salaries, the amount, he said, having been inserted to make provision for examiners and others whose services he considered unnecessary. Mr. Vance moved an amendment that the amount ($200,000) be stricken out and $151,320 inserted, the latter sum being, in his opinion, sufficient to pay for the services of a sufficient number of clerks.

Alderman Seery accepted the amendment.

Alderman Morris said he thought it was unjust to Controller Green to offer such a motion in that board, especially as he had reduced the salaries of his department from $370,000—which was the aggregate amount paid before he entered his present office—to $200,000. That was certainly a great reduction. In his opinion, Mr. Green had the confidence of the people, because of his able and faithful administration of the finances of this City.

The motion of Mr. Vance to insert $151,320 for salaries of the Finance Department was then put and carried.

Alderman Vance moved to strike out two items in the Law Department amounting to $90,600, for salaries of the Corporation Counsel and his assistants and clerks, and insert $62,300, and also to strike out the sum of $50,000 for "contingencies" for the same department. Alderman Cole moved to amend by making the sum $75,000. The motion was adopted, and the item for contingencies was then stricken out. Alderman Purroy offered a resolution to strike out the item of $5,000 under the head of "salary of the Corporation Attorney" (Mr. A. Boyd) and insert $7,500. The resolution was adopted. The provision for salaries for Mr. Boyd's clerks was also increased, on motion of Mr. Purroy, from $3,000 to $7,500.

After several ineffectual attempts on the part of Alerderman Vance and others to have the salaries of the Department of Public Works cut down from $130,000 to $102,000, the estimate of the Park Department was read. The first item was "maintenance and government of parks and places, including the sum of $30,000 for the keeping, preservation, and exhibition of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and also including the maintenance of the Meteorological Observatory, $375,000." Alderman Vance moved that the amount be classified as follows:

For salaries—To pay the entire salary of the President, clerks, engineers, architects, and all other employes of the department, excepting foremen of and laborers employed on the works of maintaining the parks......	$50,000
Police—Salaries of, including Captain, Lieutenant, surgeon, Sergeants, patrolmen, port and gate keepers, night watchmen, &c........	120,000
Maintenance of the parks, including the wages of foremen and laborers employed on works of maintenance, and including also the sum of $30,000 for the keeping, preservation, and exhibition of the collection in the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and also the maintenance of the Meteorological Observatory..............................	205,000
Total..	$375,000

On motion of Alderman Blessing, the sum of $30,000 for laying out, monumenting, &c., the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was stricken out.

Alderman Reilly offered a resolution, which was adopted, inserting the sum of $150,000 for the relief of the out-door poor by the Department of Charities, instead of $80,000, as inserted in the estimate.

Alderman Gross moved to strike out the sum of $146,000, under the head of "Salaries Board of Health," and insert $120,000, and also to reduce the contingencies of that Board from $4,000 to $2,500.

Alderman Blessing submitted a resolution, which was adopted, increasing the item under the head of "Salaries of 2,261 Patrolmen," Police Department, from $2,713,200 to $2,880,000. The increase is to make provision for about one hundred more Policemen.

The sum of $775,000 inserted in the estimates for cleaning streets was reduced to $725,000—but a resolution was adopted allowing $50,000 for the removal of ice and snow—thus leaving the item virtually as it was.

Alderman Vance moved that the estimate of the Department of Taxes and Assessments be reduced from $125,000 to $115,000. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Blessing moved that the estimate for printing, stationery, and blank-books be increased from $137,000 to $150,000. This motion was also carried. When the estimates of the "judicary" were reached only one change was made in them so far as court officers are concerned. At the instance of Alderman Blessing, the sum of $6,000 for salaries of "three process servers in the Court of General Sessions" was stricken out, and $4,000 inserted.

Alderman Purroy moved that the sum of $5,000, under the head of "Salary of the Commissioner of Jurors," be stricken out and $10,000 inserted. He said that was the legal salary of the office. The motion was carried, and also a motion made by Alderman Reilly to insert $15,000 for salaries of the clerks of the Commissioners of Jurors instead of $5,000. All the resolutions increasing the items were opposed by the Republican members of the board, but were carried by majority votes. At the close Alderman Vance said that, despite the efforts of the minority, they had added over one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars to the estimates instead of reducing them. The budget as "amended" was then adopted.

The board then proceeded to the transaction of other business. A resolution was adopted requesting heads of departments to state why they had not restored the wages of City laborers to $2 per day. The Clerk read an application from the Atlantic, Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company for the privilege of laying tubes and wires under ground between their offices, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets. The board then adjourned.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary Giltrap, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, whose death on last Thursday night resulted from an overdose of morphine, administered to her through mistake by Miss Charlotte Mary Gosling, one of the training school nurses employed in the hospital. It appeared from the evidence of Drs. Lusk and Van Vorst and Miss Gosling that an operation had been performed on Mrs. Giltrap, and Dr. Lusk had ordered opiates. Dr. Van Vorst ordered Miss Gosling to give the patient two teaspoonfuls of United States solution of morphine. Miss Gosling went to the medicine closet and gave Mrs. Giltrap what she thought was United States solution, but which in reality was Magendie's solution, which contains sixteen grains of morphia to the ounce, while the United States solution contains one grain to the ounce. It also appeared that both bottles were similarly labeled, the word Magendie being merely scratched out on one and "U. S." written over it in pencil. The jury found a verdict that death resulted from an overdose of morphine, caused by carelessness in having the bottles labeled similarly, and recommended that different colored labels be used and that the medicines be placed in the charge of the physicians only.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TRINITY SCHOOL.

The second of a series of three entertainments given to the congregations of Trinity and St. Paul's Churches took place last evening in the Trinity Church school, corner of Thames and New Church streets. The first incident of the entertainment was the delivery of an address of welcome by Rev. Algernon Crapsey, of St. Paul's Church, after which several glees were sung by the choir boys of Trinity Parish. A very respectable rendering of the comedy entitled "Married Life" closed the entertainment. Mr. Eugene Crapsey, as *Dove*, acted capitally. Mr. Hymerle as *Coddle*, Mr. Finken as *Lynx*, Mr. Watson as *Dismal*, Mr. Boyd as *Young Husband*, Miss Clara Higgins as *Mrs. Coddle*, Miss Waters as *Mrs. Lynx*, Miss Jennie Higgins as *Mrs. Young Husband*, Miss Yenter as *Mrs. Dismal*, and Miss Kennell as *Mrs. Dove*, also acted their respective parts commendably.

AN IMPROVED RAILROAD SIGNAL.

A SYSTEM WHICH ADMITS OF NO ACCIDENTS—THE ROUSSEAU METHOD IN USE ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL—HOW IT OPERATES.

An entirely new system of electric railroad signals has just been introduced on the New-York Central and Hudson River and the Harlem and New-Haven Roads, for a distance of six miles along the tracks north of the Grand Central Depot. The system, which has been successfully operated during the past three weeks, is, without being unnecessarily complicated in detail, so perfect that, if properly worked, it does not admit of the possibility of a collision, providing the engineers of trains will observe proper precaution and keep a sharp lookout for the signals. Because of the many switches and crossings on the ten miles section of the three roads directly above the Grand Central Depot, it is probable that collisions would have been frequent if large forces of flagmen had not been employed in addition to the old telegraphic plan of signaling. At Fifty-third street, about half a mile above the depot, the tracks cross, so that outgoing trains starting from the west side of the depot, where the waiting-rooms are situated, curve to the right at the crossing, while the trains coming "home" on the western track diverge to the east. The reason of this is the fact that, by an oversight of the architects of the Grand Central Depot, the passenger-rooms are situated on the west side instead of on the opposite, where they would be convenient to the outgoing trains were the tracks straight. In a small, well-lighted circular apartment, placed a few feet from the roof of the depot, at the northern end, is stationed the official whose duty it is to start and admit trains. From his position he has a view of the interior of the depot and about half a mile of the track ahead. By the aid of a key-board and two indicators he is enabled to regulate with perfect safety the movements of all the trains both incoming and outgoing, and by pressing certain keys on the board before him can notify the porters in the passenger-rooms that it is time to open or shut the doors; he can tell the men in the baggage-room to stop checking baggage, and can signal the engineers and conductors to board their trains and prepare to start. He next presses a key marked "Back in," and immediately one of the locomotives standing a few blocks off, perhaps, backs in and couples to the coaches. A minute more elapses before a key marked "Start" is pressed. The operator is apprized of the approach of incoming trains by the ringing of an alarm which is set in motion by a "track" instrument placed underneath the rail at Sixty-fourth street, the electric mechanism of which is worked by the pressure of the wheels of the locomotive as it passes over. This alarm continues ringing until the train has passed at the crossing to the eastern track entering the depot. As soon as it does stop the operator knows that the crossing is clear, and he at once signals the awaiting train to start on its outward trip, and at the same time presses a key which changes a signal situated some distance above the crossing to red as a warning to approaching trains that the crossing is not clear, and consequently that there is danger ahead. An incoming train, if there happens to be one coming within view of the signal, is immediately stopped until the signal is changed to white by the operator, who is made aware that the outgoing train has passed the crossing by the fact that the alarm in his office has ceased to ring. North of the "X," as the crossed tracks at Fifty-third street are called, the signals, working automatically, operate each other. For instance, as a train passes along on its journey, a slight pressure of the wheels on the track at a certain point so acts upon an instrument underneath, communicating by an electric current with the simple machinery of the signal-box, that the color of the signal is changed from white to red, and remains so until the train has passed over another track instrument leaving two red signals behind it. It is thus protected from being crowded by other trains coming behind, from the fact that as soon as the engineer of the later train observes the red signal he stops until the one preceding it, after having reached a safe distance in advance, presses upon another track instrument which turns the hindermost of the signals to white, and notifies the awaiting train that its leader is out of the danger section. A Hudson River train bound for New-York announces its near approach to the junction by acting on a track instrument, which sounds an alarm at the Mott Haven station. The station-master immediately touches a key which sets danger signals along the road to Harlem for a distance of a mile, and warns the up trains to stop until the signals are turned to white by the passing of the Hudson River train over another track instrument a short distance ahead of the junction. Trains curving from the track of the New-Haven Road are accorded the right of way by a similar operation. While the electric currents are in order, there is no possibility of a mistake in the working of the system. Whenever a danger signal is set, a bell at the signal office is expected to ring. If it does not, then the operator concludes that something is wrong, and at once displays danger signals on the lines. The entire system is the invention of Mr. D. Rousseau, and is entitled the "Absolute Safety Railway Signal." The first experiments with it were made at Yonkers, three years ago, and it has recently been partially adopted by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The system also embraces an appliance to prevent accidents at drawbridges and switches. Thus, when the drawbridge-tender at Harlem finds it necessary to open the bridge he first touches a red key in his cabin, which displays a signal of danger at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and notifies the station-master that the bridge is to be opened. He cannot, however, open the draw until he has received in answer a signal giving him permission to do so. In closing the draw again the danger signals are not removed until the bridge is securely closed. Mr. Rousseau's system received the recommendation of the twelfth annual session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in this City recently.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

GENERAL JEWELL TALKING WITH THE PUBLISHERS—THE RATES ON BOOKS AND MAGAZINES—AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Postmaster General Jewell informally met the representatives of the principal publication houses in this City yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Postmaster James, and a long discussion was held in regard to the present rates of postage on books and magazines. There were present Postmaster General Jewell, Postmaster James, Mr. Tony Yoemans, General Superintendent of the Distributing Department; Col. Gaylor, General Superintendent of the City Delivery; Mr. Farrelly, Secretary of the Board of Trade; Mr. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co.; Mr. Sheldon, publisher of the *Galaxy*; Mr. Smith, publisher of *Scribner's Monthly*, and Mr. Blakeman, of Ivison, Blakeman & Co. The discussion was mainly in regard to the double rate of postage on third-class mail matter, which includes magazines, books, transient newspapers, maps, and articles of similar description, bulbs, roots, seeds, &c. The law now charges one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, while the old law only charged half a cent per ounce for mail matter of that class. The meeting was held for the purpose of offering suggestions to be used by Gen. Jewell in his forthcoming communication to Congress. The argument at the opening was to the effect that with a return to the old rates of postage, especially upon educational publications, and such works, there would be a great improvement in the book trade. Mr. Jewell contended that books were as much an article of merchandise as boots, and that the fact that a book could be sent cheaper to London, England, than to Albany, N. Y., was alone due to the fact that transportation in one direction was cheaper than the other. It was argued by one of the publishers that to allow an English work to be received here cheaper than it could be published by home industry was a downright injustice. Sample books from England were received here without payment of duties, and, in fact, foreign books could be laid down in bulk in this port cheaper than American publishers could make them. Some concessions should be made for the latter. As a rule, samples were only sent to distant points, where booksellers were not located. It was shown by the remarks of Mr. Yoemans that the rate on books and magazines passing through the mails was in the ratio of about one to twenty, and that nearly eighty per cent. of the books sent through the mail were school books. The suggestion was made that in the new law the postage on books should be at the rate of eight cents per pound; that specimen copies of magazines should be allowed to be sent through the mail at the rates now charged to regular subscribers, and the same amendment be made in regard to newspapers. In the course of the conversation Postmaster General Jewell stated that six-sevenths of the mail matter transported was in printed form. As an instance of the loss to the department, a single edition of *Harper's Monthly* was remarked. Eighty sacks of these magazines were sent to San Francisco, for which the department received far less than the mere cost of transportation. The receipts for the year had been about twenty-seven millions of dollars, and the expenses about thirty-five millions, and with a deficit of about eight millions to be paid by the next Congress, he did not believe that the committee would for a moment consider the matter of decreasing the amount of postage to be paid. Still, he said, there were some facts made known to him during the discussion which had somewhat surprised him, and many of the suggestions made he would embody in his forthcoming report.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Nicholas Russi, an Italian, was found sick near the Jersey Ferry, and died on being taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

At Bellevue Hospital, to-morrow evening, the inmates will be entertained at a musical performance, arranged by Warden O'Rourke.

The Justices of the Marine Court have declared, in a series of resolutions, that they will not make any change in the appointment of its clerks or officers for political causes.

The German Republican Central Committee, of New-York City, will celebrate the recent Republican victory by a banquet to be held at Arion Hall in St. Mark's place this evening.

William J. Ward, of No. 125 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, was pushed off the rear platform of a Third avenue car by some unknown person, in Chatham square, early yesterday morning, and sustained severe injuries.

Dispatches received at the Produce Exchange yesterday from all along the line of the Erie Canal, indicate an early close of navigation. Ice—in some places firm—snow and sleet are reported in nearly every instance beyond Schenectady.

Two Germans, both wearing spectacles, one tall and the other stout, are calling upon persons and asking for subscriptions in the name of the Goethe Club, to complete the monument to Goethe in Central Park. The club has not authorized any collections for that purpose.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel stating that the Commissioners for building the Third District Court-house were entitled to salaries from the date of their appointment. The opinion was ordered on file.

Readings and recitations by Mr. John J. Carolan, and performances by Mr. A. Sohst, baritone, and Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet soloist, will be given in Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, in aid of the La Salle Library Fund. Mr. F. Francke, the organist, will also perform.

A lecture entitled "England and Rome" will be delivered by Rev. Henry Anderson at Cooper Institute on Sunday next at 8 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association in aid of St. Joseph's Cathedral at Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas Patterson, aged forty-five, a resident of the town of Westchester, while returning from this City on Monday night, with a team of mules and a wagon loaded with hay, and when near the bridge over the Bronx River, on the Westchester turnpike, accidentally drove over an embankment and was killed.

Lord Houghton visited Columbia College yesterday afternoon, and was entertained at luncheon by President Barnard. All the Professors and Instructors, and a few ladies were present. Previous to the luncheon Lord Houghton visited a number of the lecture rooms, where his reception by the students was most hearty.

The athletic tournament which will begin at Gilmore's Garden this evening, and which will be continued throughout the week, will comprise matches in Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing, fencing, velocipede riding, and exercises with dumb bells. The entries were closed yesterday and a magnificent display of strength and skill may be expected.

Rev. Father Drumgoole will provide a bountiful breakfast for 200 boys at the St. Vincent's Home, in place of the Thanksgiving dinner heretofore furnished. This course is taken in order to facilitate the transaction of business connected with the sale of tickets and other arrangements for the distribution of premiums at the bazaar and concert to be held at Fenner's Assembly-rooms on Tuesday evening next.

A meeting of the Presidents and freight agents of the several trunk lines is to be held this week for the purpose of making another increase in rates on the basis of $1 per 100 pounds for first class freight to Chicago, and of putting a stop to all "cutting" by agents. This would make second class, eighty cents; third class, sixty cents; fourth class, fifty cents, and special, forty cents. The agent of one of the principal lines said, yesterday, that rates on fourth class freight will be raised to seventy cents as soon as navigation closes.

The Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary acknowledge receipt of the following amounts during the past ten days: H. K. Corning, (life member,) $50; J. Milbank, $25; Charles H. Welling, $10; C. Menelas, $5; R. J. Wilson, $5; L. W. Morris, $5; H. W. Smithers, $5; Perkins & Goodwin, $5; "J. A. R.," $2; J. Bertschmann, $1; Cash, (in various sums,) $4 75; total, $117 75; previously acknowledged, $105 90, making a total of $223 65. Contributions addressed to R. R. Crosby, Treasurer, at National Bank of Commerce, will be duly acknowledged.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association make an appeal to the public for donations to enable them to give to the disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows some little luxury for their Thanksgiving dinner. They ask contributions of provisions or money, which may be sent to any of the following places any time between this and Thursday morning: Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue; Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, No. 135 West Twenty-second street; Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, No. 335 West Fourteenth street; Mrs. B. H. Rogers, No. 333 West Thirty-first street.

William Smith, alias "Billy Mack," was arrested yesterday by Detectives Kealey, of the Central Office, and Corr, of Brooklyn, on suspicion of having been concerned in the stealing of $5,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from the store of Conrad Kline, No. 141 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 12th of August last. Smith was taken to the Central Office for identification, but the complainant failed to identify him and he was discharged. Theodore Wylie, alias George Marsh, the principal in the robbery, who was arrested on the 14th of August by Detective Kealey, was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing by Judge Moore.

BROOKLYN.

Jacob Cameron, of Williamsburg, has been sued by Louisa Bailey for breach of promise of marriage and for the support of her child. She lays her damages at $5,000. Cameron is also sued by Louisa's mother for the loss of her daughter's services, (damages, $5,000,) and a suit has been commenced against him by the Overseers of the Poor of Queens County for the support of the child.

Amasa Armstrong and Henry Bopp, both conductors, were committed yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of defrauding the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company by means of bogus bell punches. F. A. Douglass, who was arrested on a charge of complicity in the alleged frauds, was discharged.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of Jane Shields against Catherine Shields, both of whom claim to be widows of John Shields, a deceased flour merchant, who was possessed of a large fortune, was yesterday given to the jury. Jane Shields claims that Shields married her forty years ago and some years afterward married Catherine Shields. The deceased left his fortune to Catherine and her children, and Jane Shields sues for right of dower. The jury were locked up for the night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Theodore Thompson, a colored man, was convicted of burglary in the Union County Courts yesterday and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

The Bayonne Board of Education have investigated the charges against Miss Couch, one of the teachers, of cruelty to a pupil, and declared them to be unfounded.

It is said that twenty-five students of Princeton College, who were members of the Greek-letter fraternities contrary to the rules of the college, have been recently expelled. Much feeling exists in the college in consequence.

On Sunday last Father Hogan, Pastor of St. Pius Catholic Church, East Newark, severely denounced Mr. Festus O'Donnell from the altar, charging him with being a member of a secret society, and warning his parishioners to have no communication whatever with him. Mr. O'Donnell declares his intention of appealing to the Bishop, and also commencing a suit for defamation of character, laying his damages at $50,000.

Joseph McGrath, the young man who was run over by a caboose car at the Green street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City on Monday night, has since died from his injuries.

A little son of Paul Lonva, a resident of Orange Valley, was struck by a locomotive at the Joyce street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Orange, Monday evening, and sustained probably fatal injuries.

John H. McCracken, a Newark lawyer, caught a burglar in the act of robbing his office on Broad street on Monday night, and after a sharp chase captured him. The prisoner was taken to Police Head-quarters and committed for trial.

James Murphy, a laborer, was killed yesterday afternoon by the caving-in of a sand-bank at the Jersey City Cemetery, where he was employed. He was extricated before life was extinct, but died soon after being removed to St. Francis' Hospital.

The Female Charitable Society of Newark held its seventy-second annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday night. This is one of the oldest organizations in the city and has done a large amount of good work during its existence.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Thomas Dooley pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, saying that he merely gave her a push. The court investigated the case and finding that Dooley was in the habit of beating his wife, sentenced him to the State Prison for one year.

The Orange Horse-car company and the authorities of East Newark are engaged in a dispute about the grade of the tracks. The town authorities want to raise the grade of the streets, and the railroad company refuse to raise the tracks to a level with the streets. An appeal to the courts will be necessary before the difficulty is settled.

While some laborers employed at the new bridge being constructed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company over the Hackensack River, were hoisting a heavy stone, yesterday, the gearing of the crane gave way and the stone fell, striking Bernard Costello on the back and inflicting injuries which subsequently proved fatal.

Charles Kohlman, the proprietor of a buckle factory at the corner of Columbia avenue and Nelson street, Jersey City Heights, is on trial in the Hudson County Court on a charge of arson. The principal witness for the prosecution is Franz Manz, a workman employed in the factory, who testifies that Kohlman employed him to set the building on fire and agreed to give him $500 for the job. The building and stock were insured for $22,000, and the evidence thus far shows that the stock had all been removed before the fire occurred. The case was still on at the adjournment of court yesterday.

George Nurnburg, a clerk employed in E. P. Williams' dry-goods store, in Elizabeth, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the store on Friday night, when more than $2,000 worth of goods were stolen. Although no positive evidence of his guilt in this case has been secured, it has been discovered that he has been robbing his employer systematically for the past six months. He stole goods from the store and sold them to Frederick Hegel and his wife, with whom he boarded. The latter were arrested, and their residence being searched a large quantity of the stolen goods was discovered. Hegel's wife was in the habit of making up the silks and other goods brought from the store into articles of wearing apparel and selling them to her neighbors. The prisoners are held for examination.

A.—A.—FURS OF EVERY VARIETY.—KNOX has started the FUR branch of his trade with his usual energy and activity. At each of his well-known stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he makes a magnificent display of fancy furs for the ladies and collars and cuffs for the gentlemen, which he is offering at prices that must make buyers eager. Don't fail to make an early call upon Knox.—*Advertisement.*

PROPERTY-OWNERS should not delay one day at this season to have their old roofs of all kinds thoroughly repaired or coated with PLASTIC SLATE, and get a responsible guarantee for three or five years from the PLASTIC SLATE ROOF COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane. Organized in 1865; capital, $100,000. Refer to 3,000 New-York roofs, three to ten years old.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, three Masters Gulick, H. D. Cane, William Wilson, Miss M. Barton, Miss L. Fearnely, T. Corcoran, Q. Garreta, William Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, O. Collins, Mrs. Collins, John W. Baynes, and 101 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:57 | Sun sets....4:36 | Moon rises..3:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:01 | Gov. Island.5:50 | Hell Gate...7:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Cingalese, (Br.,) Gardner, Baltimore, Md., Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Propellers Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; A. C. Spiner, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Barks Nuova Principio, (Ital.,) Bosio, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesa, Naples, Italy, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Kate Horn, (Br.,) McMily, Havre, Fr., C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs John H. Crandon, Pierce, London, Eng., Snow & Son; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Point-a-Petrie, H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schrs. May Munroe, Hull, Havana, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; R. A. Forsyth, Cobble, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Margaret Rader, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., F. L. Kneeland; Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Norfolk, Va., Isaac R. Staples; Sarah B. Upton, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; James Wall, Watts, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Freddie Walker, Spaulding, Stellare, Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.

Barge Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans Oct. 31, Tampico Nov. 3, Tuspan 4th, Vera Cruz 11th, Campeche 13th, Progreso 14th, and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 22, lat. 38 32, lon. 74 12, passed an American bark, bound E., showing private signal, red, with letters L. B.

Steam-ship Navarino, (Br.,) Butler, Hull Nov. 3 and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Endeavor, Harland, Manila 127 ds., with mdse. to F. Hathaway. Passed Anjier Aug. 20, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 27, and crossed the equator Oct. 25 in lon. 39 20 W.; experienced fresh S. E. and light N. E. trades in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans; Nov. 17 and 18, off Hatteras, had heavy gales from W. and W. N. W.; since strong breezes from N. E. to N.

Ship St. Patrick, (formerly steamer,) Stirrat, of and from Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Ship Shakespeare, (Ger.,) Fechter, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Oct. 25, lat. 49 24 N., lon. 32 26, spoke bark Christel, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York.

Bark Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Oct. 17, lat. 35 41, lon. 70 35, saw schr. Nellie Shaw standing N. W. by N.

Bark Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Pernambuco 40 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Leghorn 71 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Oct. 9, lat. 29 42, lon. 62, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently about 150 tons; Oct. 18, lat. 35 05, lon. 72 40, spoke bark Hornet, from Denia, for Philadelphia, 47 ds. out; next day saw her again, apparently unmanageable, as with disabled rudder, and another bark run to her, which afterward passed on.

Bark Amor, (Aust.,) Premuda, Dublin 52 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Angostura 19 ds., with mdse. and four passengers to D. A. De Lima. Left in port schr. Anita, which lost her mainmast on her outward passage and is to be condemned.

Bark Eduard, (Ger.,) Balberstadt, Antwerp and the Downs 42 ds., with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co.

Bark Newburg, (Br.,) Michner, London 56 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark David Taylor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Barrow 64 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sagua, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee and hides to Dallett, Bliss & Co.—vessel to S. & W. Welsh. Nov. 15, lat. 28 54, lon. 71 16, passed an American brig steering S., showing signal blue and red, perpendicular, with letter T in the blue.

Brig Emily, Morgan, of and from Belize 17 ds., with mdse. to William Jex. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Catello e Ciro, (Ital.,) D'Audria, Leghorn 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 28.

Schr. Ada G. Shortland, Doane, Para 26 ds., with rubber and 3 passengers to G. Amsinck—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary E. Douglass, (of Boothbay,) Roff, St. Christopher 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; raining and very thick outside.

SAILED—Steam-ships Nevada, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Arr. steamer Austin, Morgan, from Rockport, Texas; brigs Prairie Rose, Greenleaf, from Portland; Havana, Meyer, from New-York; schr. Izetta, Hinks, from Bangor.

Arr. 22d, schr. Windward, Staples, from Bangor.

Sld. 21st, brig Kingston, (Br.,) Bailey, for Halifax.

Sld. 22d, barks Uli, (Sp.,) Goita, for Galveston; Tuya, (Sp.,) Roig, for Charleston.

MATANZAS, Nov. 21.—Arr. brig Adsia, (Br.,) Everett, from St. John, N. B.

Sld. brig Alice, Brugnera, for New-Orleans.

NORTH SYDNEY, Nov. 22.—Arr. schr. Charles E. Scannell, (Br.,) Smith, from Liverpool.

SHELBURNE, N. S., Nov. 21.—Sld. brig Arab, for Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 22.—Cld. brig Alice M., (Br.,) Laverty, for Conway, Wales.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sld. David A. Preston, Mermaid, Louise, Capt. Morch, Charlotte, Capt. Wallis, Fanny M. Carvill, Agathe, Maggie Millar, Koomar, Gunhilda, Oasis, Nicholas Thayer, Mary E. Thayer, H. E. Winship, and Protector.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Neptune and Gibraltar.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., P. Br-dsdorf.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Otto Georges, Idea, Sunshine, the latter at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Johann Ludwig, in the Channel, and Elmina.

HAVRE, Nov. 23.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Klopstock left this port for New-York on Sunday, having been delayed a day in port.

ROOFING!

Ready for use: practically fire-proof; cheap and durable. Live agent wanted in every town, and liberal inducements offered. "How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds." A 100 Page Book FREE to any one STATING where they saw this Notice. Write TO-DAY.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your buildings by using Glines' Slate Roofing Paint, which neither *cracks* in Winter nor *runs* in Summer. *Old* shingle roofs can be painted looking *much* better, *and lasting longer* than *new* shingles without the paint, for *one-fourth* the cost of re-shingling. *On decayed shingles* it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new, *substantial* roof that lasts for years. *Curled* or *warped* shingles it brings to their places *and keeps them there*.

This slate paint requires no heating or thinning, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. *One* coat is nearly equal to a *new* layer of shingles. Be sure you obtain our *genuine* article which is *chocolate* color when *first* applied, changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes *slate*. On

TIN OR IRON ROOFS

the *red* color is often preferred, and is acknowledged the *best* paint in the market for durability, on metal surfaces. It has a heavy body, but is easily applied; expands by heat, contracts by cold, is a slow dryer, and never *cracks* nor *scales*. One coat is equal to 4 of any other paint. Buildings covered with tar-felt can be made water-tight at a *small* expense, and preserved for years.

NEW ROOFS, 4½C. A SQ. FT.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a *specialty*. Materials *complete* for a *new* steep or flat roof of Glines' *Rubber* Roofing cost but about *half* the price of re-shingling. For private houses, barns, and buildings of *all* descriptions it is far superior to *any* other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the *ornamental* appearance, *durability*, and *fire*-proof qualities of *tin*, at *one-third the cost*.

NO TAR OR GRAVEL USED.

We mail such *simple* directions for applying that *any* one *can roof his own house*.

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Having given special attention to this article for many years, are prepared to offer

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In large variety, and at lower prices, than ever before exhibited in this market.

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A DELIGHTFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR COLOGNE OR BAY-RUM.

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